The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Threatened Collision Between Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Branch, of North Carolina.

Another Ballot for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The kind feelings which have thus far characterized the proceedings of the House were unexpectedly interrupted to-day by Mr. Grow [illegible] the course of Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in denouncing Mr. Grow's motion, as a violation of gentlemanly courtesy. Mr. Branch demanded to know if Mr. Grow charged him with conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The latter replied that his language was plain English, and that he had nothing to take back. Mr. Branch remarked, "Very well," and resumed his seat evidently much excited. A fight is anticipated, though it is understood that Mr. Grow is a non-combatant. Great excitement prevails in consequence.

The issue between Messrs. Branch and Grow has had the effect of harmonizing, in some degree, the Anti-Lecompton elements. Several South Americans announced their intention to support a Democrat, and, accordingly, voted for Mr. Scott, who was put in nomination by a Northern man, Mr. Maynard having, in a handsome manner, withdrawn his name. The Western Democrats held an informal conference this morning, when it was determined to put Mr. Scott in nomination, and to ballot steadily for him, at least for a time. Another conference will be held to-morrow morning. The Western Democrats, numbering twenty, have determined to act in concert hereafter, ignoring all Southern and Northern issues. Mr. [illegible], of Indiana, may be taken up when Mr. Scott is withdrawn. But whoever may be run the result will continue to be the same. There is no possible chance for a successful combination against Mr. Sherman, who will eventually be elected, though some of the Republicans think not until after the Charleston Convention, when Senator Douglas will be thrown overboard, and his friends will join their ranks.

The speech of Mr. Pryor, to-day, is evidently considered by his party friends the great speech of the session. He was frequently interrupted by applause, on the floor and in the galleries, in spite of the efforts of the Clerk to maintain order. After concluding, he was warmly congratulated.

Mr. Vallandigham took occasion to acknowledge his share of the responsibility for the defeat of the Post-office bill, he having voted for Mr. Grow's resolution, which he would do again under like circumstances; but he thought it unmanly in others to dodge their responsibility for the act. Mr. Vallandigham is a bold, independent statesman of the Randolph order, and one of the ablest men on the floor.

Senator Douglas appeared in the hall again to-day, and was surrounded by the members. He is looking quite well.

Many Senators express the opinion that the Mexican Treaty will be promptly ratified. It is rumored that Senator Gwin will oppose it. Mr. Buchanan is sanguine of its approval.

The annual reports of the Cabinet are highly spoken of. It will be seen that Secretary Cobb estimates the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 30th of June next, at $12,801,000. The estimates which we published in the Times last September fixed the balance at $12,751,000; but the statement was assailed at the time and pronounced unreliable. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, to be received until the 31st of January, for one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars in United States stock, authorized by the act of the 14th of June, 1858; being so much of the stock as has been heretofore awarded to bidders who have failed to deposite the principal and premium on that amount. This stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from January last, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of a thousand dollars.

Chief-Justice Taney and Associate-Justice Daniel are still detained from the Supreme Court by sickness.

The Court of Claims is obliged to adjourn until next week, owing to the sickness of Judges Blackford and Scarburgh.

The names of the six Southern Oppositionists who to-day voted with the majority of the Democrats for Mr. Scott for Speaker, are Messrs. Boteler, Bouligny, Etheridge, Moore of Kentucky, Vance and Maynard.

Mr. Branch will, if he has not already, privately demand of Mr. Grow, in the usual manner, an explanation for the language applied to him to-day in the House. It is probable, however, that by the intervention of friends the cause of offence on each side will be removed, without resorting to extreme measures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) concluded his speech, which was begun at the hour of adjournment yesterday. He was demonstrating the propriety of allowing all the people of the Territories to elect their own officers, and to control all their own internal affairs. When Congress shall have settled upon the policy of leaving the Territories to manage themselves, and turned its own attention to National affairs, it will have taken an important step for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of its blessings. But the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is in peril. The Democratic Party is divided upon it. Some of the Southern Democratic representatives have abandoned it. It is not disputed that the Cincinnati Platform, the only authoritative exposition of the Democratic doctrine, recognizes it, but that seems to make no difference. The President and the ultra Democrats have seized these planks, torn them up, and interpolated new ones, and are driving the Democratic car over the precipice. The Lecompton Constitution inaugurated this suicidal policy at the last Congress. Twenty-two Democrats from the Free States planted themselves against it, but were pursued and persecuted as never were men before. They were hunted down socially and politically, especially in Illinois. He would cherish as the proudest recollection of his life his resistance to the infamous Lecompton swindle. Pursued and oppressed by the President with the utmost malignity, and all the power of Federal patronage, it was no wonder that the Party dwindled. As Richard the Third cried, "My kingdom for a horse," the President did not scruple to let it be known that he had kingdoms for votes. Under all this pressure the Anti-Lecompton Party dwindled to twelve men—a Spartan band; but the principles which they represent are intrenched in the public heart. But where are the Lecompton men from the Free States who were then in this House? Most of them are buried so deep under the weight of public condemnation that Gabriel's trump can't wake them. They fell before the people like leaves before the wind. In the last Congress there were forty Lecompton Democrats—two from Connecticut, ten from New-York, from New-Jersey two, from Pennsylvania twelve, from Ohio eight, from Indiana five, and from California one. Now we have from New-York four, and all of these from the City; from Pennsylvania two, from Ohio five, according to the best of his information; from Indiana two, and from California two; in all fifteen at most, while there are eighteen Anti-Lecompton Democrats—showing a gain of five or six. Only one Anti-Lecompton was defeated—Mr. McKibbin, of California—who fell gallantly fighting for principle, but was so unfortunate as to live in a Free State, where ultra Southern views prevail, and where the President's patronage is very great. California was the only Free State which passed resolutions directing her Senators to support the miserable Lecompton contrivance. He told the South what the result would be, but they acted exclusively for themselves, without caring for their brethren in the North. Had the South heeded them, they would not now be appealing to the Southern Opposition to help to elect a Speaker. If they are going to persist in the President's policy, the cry might as well go abroad now, "To your tents, O Israel!" Minnesota was lost, and Oregon nearly so by that policy. Even Mr. Lane's popularity can't save Oregon against Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Buchanan has put the defeated Lecomptonites in this place and that, but the poor man had too many wounded to take care of all. In California, an honorable Senator was hunted down, even to death, for opposing the President's policy. Almost every Democratic Convention in the North had condemned that policy, but [illegible] had been foolish enough at the same time to give a quasi approval of the Administration, and the result was that they were defeated. Judge Douglas alone condemned the Administration, and was triumphantly elected.

Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.,) wanted five minutes to explain the political history of his State.

Mr. Morris would only yield to have any statement of fact corrected. California matters were better understood here than the gentleman supposed.

Mr. Scott was aware the Black Republicans had put a different color upon the truth.

Mr. Morris repeated that Douglas was the only Democrat in the Free States who had succeeded against the Republicans, combined with the unscrupulous cohorts of the Administration—a lean and hungry pack, cheered on by Attorney-General Black. He mentioned these facts only to show the effect of the Lecompton issue. He did not want it continued; and had, therefore, voted for Messrs. Bocock and Houston. If that issue be persisted in, according to the programme of the President's Message, more terrible disasters must overtake the party in the future. The President's Message would drive the last nail in the coffin of the great Western Democracy. We want to continue to stand with you for the Constitution and Union, and the perpetuity of the Democracy, but we never can do so upon any other doctrine on the subject of Slavery than that of the Cincinnati Platform. There we intend to stand. Towards the Illinois Democracy to this very hour the President had pursued a course of hellish malignity, maintaining a gang of outlaws in office to insult and harass them. In his district a good Kentuckian had been removed from a Post-office to make room for an Abolitionist, because there was no Administration man in the neighborhood. Must we kiss the hand that smites us? Never! never! I never will! The President's adherents are preparing to send a delegation to Charleston, and Isaac Cook, the Postmaster at Chicago, a man who can scarcely read, and can't spell or write a decent English sentence, a mixture of meanness and mint julep, issued his call, written for him in Washington, for a meeting of his party at Springfield, on January 10, to appoint the delegates. That address was full of absolutism and despotism. The Democracy of the West had no quarrel with the North or the South. The West is connected with both by commerce and consanguinity; is overspread by people of both, and wish to hold both in bonds to keep peace in the Union. He didn't wonder at the Southern indignation at the assaults upon their institution; but the Democracy of the Northwest are not responsible for them. They recognize all Southern rights but that of carrying slaves into Territories under the Constitution, in defiance of the people. They would say to Southern ultras in the Charleston Convention on the 23d of April next, they came from the Free States where the Democratic vote doubled that of the South in 1856; that they met them in all kind brotherly feeling. There should be no crimination, no epithets, no abuse; but at the same time we don't intend to declare in the platform the principles that the Constitution carries Slavery into Territories in defiance of the inhabitants; that it is the duty of Territorial Legislatures to pass laws for or against Slavery if Congress requires it; or of Congress to protect slaves in the Territories by legislation. We don't intend to declare in favor of repealing the laws against the Slave-trade, or the Neutrality laws. But we do intend to declare for the Cincinnati Platform; and we will admit no test except one that will recognise no man as Democrat not in favor of the Union and of fighting his battles inside and not out of it. Not a delegate in that Convention from the Free States, not even from Pennsylvania, will approve the President's doctrine that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. We differ widely but differ as friends. We call upon you to return to your first love, the Cincinnati Platform. We expect you to do it as an act of justice to us. We appeal to your conscience and to your honor.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) referred to the remarks of Mr. Morris, saying the latter seemed to imply that Southern men were in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade and repealing the neutrality laws. He suggested that such might not have been Mr. Morris' meaning, and that Mr. Morris was not warranted in saying that such was the purpose of the Southern Democrats. He had seen with much regret his own position misrepresented, and the remarks of others attributed to himself. He never remarked that he was not prepared to say that at some time he would not be willing to reopen the African Slave-trade.

Mr. Morris replied that he did not attribute such motives to the Democrats of the South, but referred to the ultra men of that section, as well as to the extreme views of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.,) replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Morris, on California affairs, saying that his attack upon the 61,000 Democrats of California came with ill grace from a friend of Mr. Douglas. Had it come from the Republicans he would not have been surprised. He stated that Mr. Broderick was never strong enough in California to create any fear or cause any desire to hunt him down. The report that had gone abroad that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic Party to strike down Mr. Broderick he branded as an infamous falsehood.

Mr. Morris knew that the slightest allusion to California would awake sensitiveness. The patronage of the President had been powerful there; but he would not impute corruption to the Lecompton Democrats there. He would let Mr. Broderick's friends take care of his memory. No toleration was ever shown by the President to any who differed from his policy. Everywhere they have been hunted down like hares upon the mountain.

Mr. Burch, of California, (Dem.,) referred to the union of Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans in California.

Mr. Morris condemned it, if such were the fact.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) inquired if the California Democracy didn't plant themselves on the Cincinnati Platform, with the interpretation of Mr. Douglas, and of the President's letter, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should control their own institutions?

Mr. Burch said he didn't consider that there was any right in a Territory to exclude Slavery till it comes to form a State Constitution.

Mr. Scott—Everywhere on the stump I have proclaimed, along with my hostility to the Slave-trade, that Territorial Legislatures possess no right to exclude Slavery, and that a Southern man has as much right to carry negroes there as a Northern man had to carry other property; and the people had sustained him.

Mr. Haskin—There you differ from Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Scott—Most decidedly, in toto. But I will vote for him cheerfully if he be nominated at Charleston, against a Black Republican.

Mr. Morris proceeded: The Western Democracy would say to their ultra Southern brethren at Charleston: "We shall denounce all intervention in your State affairs; we shall fix the seal of disapprobation on the acts of John Brown and his confederates, as a consequence of Irrepressible Conflict doctrines;" but at the same time we shall blazon all over our banners of living light: "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether or not they will have Slavery within their limits." Then we shall nominate the right man on the right platform—a man that can be elected—and we have many such—and we shall go on shoulder to shoulder with you into the contest. The American Union has not fulfilled its destiny. If so, it has been indeed an ignis fatuus to the friends of civil and religious liberty—living only long enough to taste its sweet waters, and which have turned to bitterness. Disunion can never come peaceably. It will bring with it darkness and despair; crackling flames of cities, lighting the pathway of death; a land drenched in fraternal blood, and decreed to woods of mourning. We unto us when that day cometh!

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied to some former remarks of Mr. Branch, defending his action of last session in connection with the defeat of the Post-office appropriation bill. He contended that according to the Constitution and parliamentary usages, the Senate had no right to infringe on the prerogative of the House by attaching a provision to raise revenue to the Appropriation bill, and by imposing a direct charge on the people, as was attempted at that time, by an increase in the rates of postage to five and ten cents, and doubling the postage on newspapers. He said that Mr. Branch had violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesy, in a deliberative assembly, for no member can impeach the motives of another.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) (rising)—I want to know whether the gentleman means to impute to me ungentlemanly conduct?

Mr. Grow—I would ask the gentleman to refer to his own language.

Mr. Branch—I again ask you whether you impute to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr. Grow—The gentleman said the other day that I wished to defeat the bill in order to force the President to call an extra session. I say this imputation is not gentlemanly.

Mr. Branch—Do you design imputing to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman? Failing to respond, I shall take his silence as an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—What I said was in plain English. There it stands. The gentleman impugned my action on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and everywhere this was thought an infringement of parliamentary law.

Mr. Branch—I shall take the gentleman's failure to respond to my inquiry as an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—You can take what you please. The gentleman said my object was to kill the bill, and thus compel the President to call an extra Session. I take back nothing I have said. He proceeded to give a history of the defeat of the Post-office Appropriation bills, disclaiming for the Republicans the responsibility of their defeat.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was one of the twenty-nine Democrats who voted for Mr. Grow's resolution at the last session, and he desired to say a word of explanation. He was of the Horatian School of Philosophy, and adopted the nil admirari policy in politics especially, but he did admire the cool assurance of a gentleman who, responsible to himself for what he calls a great calamity, seeks to place that responsibility where it did not belong. He (Vallandigham) voted for Mr. Grow's resolution because he doubted the constitutional power of the Senate to raise the rates of postage, and because he was opposed to any increase of those rates. He took upon himself his share of the responsibility, but he should scorn himself if he could seek to place that responsibility upon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrassment the seven thousand mail contractors suffered, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was responsible, so far as the defeat of the Post-office Appropriation bill in the House was concerned. And remembering that fact, Mr. Vallandigham thought propriety would have required the member from Pennsylvania to be silent, or, if not silent, at least to have spoken in tone and language less offensive. He (Grow) with great rudeness and indecorum, told the Democratic side of the House that the New-York Herald had furnished them with brains for their discussions. How easy it would be, Mr. Vallandigham said, to retort that the New-York Tribune had furnished the Republican side with both brains and decency, and in small and infinitesimal quantities at that, and, moreover, that it was doubtful whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania had received a full share in the distribution. [Laughter.] But I forbear.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Administration Dem.,) replied to the remarks of Mr. Grow on a previous day with respect to the delay in effecting the organization. The Democrats were not responsible for the failure to organize upon a conservative basis, but he gloried in the responsibility of preventing an organization on a sectional basis. He denied that the Democrats were responsible for the introduction of the Slavery question. They had only acted the part of him who cries "Fire," when he sees the incendiary torch applied, or who repels the assaults of the robber. The Republicans introduced the Slavery issue when they proposed to elect as Speaker one who had indorsed a treasonable and mischievous book. They applied the torch and then professed to be startled at the explosion. He charged the Republican Party with preaching the most revolutionary doctrines, and then with professing conservatism when they found their intended victims becoming aroused. These hypocritical professions were put forth because they did not intend to flush their game. They were now assuming the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, in order to accomplish their purpose of electing a Speaker, but the South understood perfectly well, all their Pecksniffian prophecies, and Joseph Surface sentimentalities, and would be prepared henceforth and forever. He reviewed the positions advanced by Mr. Hickman, denying, in the first place, that the compromises of the Constitution were made for the benefit of the South; and, secondly, that the South had violated one, even the least of them. The South, coming in with every attribute of sovereignty, had a right to insist that every one of her slaves should be represented, instead of submitting to the three-fifths representation, and she had the right to insist upon the perpetuation of the Slave-trade, instead of consenting that it might be abolished in 1808. She had the right to insist on free trade, but had yielded to the principle of the Protective tariff. The gentleman was guilty of a libel upon the people of the South, in charging upon them a violation of the Compromise. It was a notorious fact, that the Slave-trade was prosecuted by Northern men and Northern capital. He had no reverence for legislative compromise. One act of Congress had no more sacredness than another, but he denied that the South had violated the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It was the work of the North.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton,) said he was opposed to the repeal of that compromise, and would have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill had he been in Congress.

Mr. Pryor proceeded to show that the South had sought to extend that line, but three times the North refused to extend and perpetuate it. Then the South considering that restriction to be unconstitutional, and to be used only as an instrument of oppression, did unite for its repeal. He next adverted to the compromise of 1833, in relation to imposts. The South consented to that compromise; but the instant that she began to feel any advantage from it, the North, for the particular benefit of Pennsylvania, imposed upon the South that bill of abominations known as the Tariff act of 1842. The South had been charged with violating the Compromises of 1850. When did the South violate them? Was it when, in 1854, the South yielded Kansas to free labor? But the Anti-Slavery Party of the North were not satisfied with the exclusion of Slavery by the people of the Territories. They wanted an arbitrary exclusion. The Kansas-Nebraska bill would doubtless admit various interpretations, but the South had for her interpretation the authority of the highest judicial tribunal and there was reason to hope that that interpretation would prevail. For one, he protested against making differences of opinion on territorial sovereignty a test of Democracy; and yet he could not consent that the leader of that heresy, who could leave the Democracy in an hour of peril, in the face of the enemy, should hereafter be their chosen leader. He had for the Democracy of the North no word of taunt or reproach, but many words of encouragement and approval. He saw them standing up heroically amid storms of fanaticism, and he denounced the ingratitude of those Southern men who would heap reproaches upon them.

He, too, would write an indictment, not against a whole people, but against the Anti-Slavery Party of the North. The North had extorted from the South the concession of the abolition of the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. It was an implied compromise of the Constitution that the South should enjoy equal rights in the Territories. Nevertheless, they were threatened by that party with entire exclusion. The rendition of fugitive slaves was a solemnly-expressed compromise of the Constitution; but in eleven States it is nullified, and in many others it is wholly inoperative. Again the Constitution was established for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity; but they were openly pillaged and plundered, while the Federal Government stood idly by. The South had been loyal to all her engagements, and grudged none of the prosperity of the North. It was a significant declaration on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hickman,) that if the North had it to do over again they would not accept the Constitution.

Mr. Hickman said he referred to both the North and the South, and to the present temper of the country.

Mr. Pryor said it was true the South would not do it over again, because sad experience taught them no faith could be reposed in her confederation. And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had brought this railing accusation against the South, was a moderate man, who had condemned agitation. What was this "irrepressible conflict?" It meant that the Union was rent by two great principles, between which a conflict was going on until one or the other should triumph. These were the opinions of Mr. Seward. An apology had been put forth that these were but speculative opinions, which he would not carry into the Executive chair if he were elected President. If that were true, Mr. Seward was guilty of the grossest personal perfidy. But when Governor of New-York, Mr. Seward did refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law. It would be impossible for him, as President, to resist the pressure of Anti-Slavery fanaticism, which would impel him to war against the South. Mr. Fillmore's course while President had been referred to; but Mr. Fillmore had no alternative, in face of a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, but to act the part of a patriotic President; while, if Mr. Seward came into power, Congress would be obedient creatures of his will. He would recognize the Supreme Court, and there would be nothing between him and absolute dominion.

Mr. Hickman said he did not approve the doctrines of Mr. Seward, which arrayed one section against the other. He meant to assert that the North is resolute and fixed in its purpose not to permit a dissolution of the Union. The Union must and shall be preserved. [Applause.] Mr. Pryor was just about saying that the gentleman had imperiously declared they would coerce the South into submission, and had spoken of eighteen millions men against eight millions. He would not retort with defiance, but he would say that the South does not intend to abandon the Union. [Applause.] That was the last resort of despoiled nationalities, who, like the children of Israel in Egypt, do take their household gods with them and depart into the wilderness. The South intended to vindicate her rights in the Union, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. They would not give up the prestige of legitimate Government, and glorious memories and inspiring traditions of Constitution and Confederacy, and they would not stand alone when they came to scourge and expel the unholy spirits which infested their holy temple. They would have the aid of conservative men at the North; and the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be reversed; the eighteen millions would be on the side of the South, while his band would be reduced to a miserable squad of traitors, who would be crushed between the conjoined efforts of Northern and Southern patriots. [Applause.]

Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) Mr. Pryor yielding the floor, referred Mr. Pryor to a manifesto issued to the country in 1849, drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, and signed by the members of the Virginia delegation in both Houses, including Mr. Bocock, in which this very doctrine of irrepressible conflict is promulgated. His object was to show that Mr. Seward had received more honor than was due to him.

Mr. Pryor (resuming) contended that Slavery afforded the most stable basis of Government, and the highest development of civilization, and denied any logical, inherent, necessary antagonism between the two systems of labor. The interests of the North and of the South were, on the contrary, entirely compatible with each other. The South would produce, and the North could fabricate. The turbulent spirit of free labor at the North would be controlled by the conservative spirit of the South. They had heard of an "irrepressible conflict," but it was an irrepressible conflict between the rights of the South and the interests of the Union on the one hand, and the ideas, principles and purposes of the Black Republican Party on the other. The Anti-Slavery Party were perpetually encroaching like the rising tide, and unless they get above its reach they would all be swept away. The South was fully awake and prepared for the conflict. He appealed to Southern men to set aside trivial party differences, and to unite against the common enemy. The South, when united could await the result in its calm dignity of conscious right. Eight millions of freemen, educated to use arms, animated by valor, and united in the defence of their rights, were not to be subjugated by a miscellaneous mob of brazen fanatics and conscience-stricken traitors; and if need be, it was possible for the South to organize the Government anew, and go on in her career of prosperity and glory.

Mr. Maynard said he regarded the support given to him yesterday as an evidence that gentlemen were willing to forget their past political differences for a time, and unite for high and patriotic purposes, rather than a personal compliment. He dared not, therefore, appropriate their action to himself, or even make it the object of his thanks. Apprehending that the further use of his name would fail to concentrate a sufficient number to organize the House on a broad, national and conservative basis, he unconditionally withdrew his name.

Mr. English nominated Mr. Scott, of California, as a candidate who ought to be satisfactory to every national man.

A vote was taken with the following result:

Necessary to a choice	109
Sherman	103
Scott	83
Gilmer	11
Scattering	11

Adjourned.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Capture of the Tehuantepec and Oajaca by Gen. Cobos—Americans preparing to leave.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUCHIL, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

The first intelligence from the United States which we have received for three weeks, came to-day by the mail canoe from Minatitlan. All our letters and papers by the previous mail were, by design, or through the stupidity of the official, carried over to the Pacific side.

The property of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company was all sold on the 11th inst., and realized (or sold for—it is not yet realized) $18,000. The liabilities are $27,000, which with the expenses of sale deducted, will pay about one-half of the claims, certainly not more. Welsh & Allen were the purchasers. The steamer Suchil sold for $10,100. (She has since been lost, and that amount sunk to the creditors.—Ed.) The other steamer, the Minatitlan, brought nearly $4,000. Forty days are allowed the purchaser to pay in. On the 12th, Cobos took the City of Tehuantepec, and at last accounts was awaiting reinforcements, before attacking Juchitan, which he no doubt has done before this. He has two thousand troops, three hundred of which are mounted lancers. The Juchitanese are a fighting tribe, and will give him a warm reception. These natives did more fighting during the Americo-Mexican war than any other portion of the Mexican nation of equal numbers. The City of Oajaca is also reported to have fallen into the hands of Cobos. This district contains near thirty thousand inhabitants, and the town is as strongly fortified as any other in the country. Should Cobos march on this place we shall all make tracks down the river, and perhaps seek protection under the stars and stripes on board of some of the mahogany drogers, many of which are now loading at that place. Provisions here are scarce and high. Flour is $20 per barrel, hams 50 cents per pound and other things in proportion. We shoot a pheasant occasionally and have a soup, after which we fall back on the inevitable frijoles and tortillas.

The barks Tally Ho and Linda, both loaded and bound for New-York, got ashore in a heavy Norther on the 12th, and are abandoned. The vessels have been sold for the benefit of the Underwriters, though, from the prices paid under such circumstances, the "benefit" will be small. The gale has been very heavy all along this coast, and many vessels are reported ashore near Vera Cruz. Some of those wrecked were bound to Minatitlan to load.

The canoe leaves in a few minutes. I will bid you for the present ADIOS.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—In the course of its remarks upon the President's Message, the Washington Intelligencer makes the following parenthetic and moving appeal: "By the way, are there not enough independent men in some one of the contending parties in the House who, trusting their constituents to understand and appreciate their motives, will courageously step forth and settle the present unfortunate difficulty, and thus enable Congress to assume its proper functions and proceed with the public business? The dignity of the body, no less than the public interest, is suffering; and if this obstruction is not to continue through the whole Congressional term—which no man dreams of—why not put an end to it at once? Party fidelity is a virtue, doubtless; but, like all other virtues, carried to excess, it becomes a vice."

OVATION TO SENATOR SEWARD.

The Republican Committees at the Astor House—Speech of Ex-Judge Peabody—Reply of Mr. Seward.

The Reception at the City Hall—Immense Concourse of Citizens—Mayor Tiemann's Welcome, and Senator Seward's Response—Departure of the Latter for Auburn.

The national ensign and the banner of the City floated over the City Hall yesterday, in honor of the arrival of the distinguished Senator of New-York, Hon. William H. Seward, and from the flag-staff of the Astor House, at which Mr. Seward was staying, the flag hoisted there on the day of the great Union meeting, inscribed "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," was still flying.

At 10½ A. M. the members of the two Republican General Committees assembled at the Astor House, in Room No. 41, and there awaited the appearance of Mr. Seward. There were many there, too, who were not members of the Committees. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Gov. King, Ex-Judge Peabody, John A. Kennedy, S. B. Hutchins, Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee; Hon. Seth C. Hawley, and Supervisors Lynch and Stewart. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Seward entered the room, and was received with vociferous and long-continued cheering, at the subsidence of which,

Ex-Judge C. A. Peabody, formerly Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, addressed him. The feelings, he said, which crowded upon him on the joyful occasion of Mr. Seward's safe return, were such that they seemed to repress the remarks that he fain would utter. He had been requested, on behalf of the Republican Committees, to address to him a few words of congratulation upon his arrival at home, and upon the great events which have recently occurred. They would be delighted to give full vent to the sentiments that were uppermost in the hearts of all at this moment, but they were compelled to control themselves, and comply with the rules of propriety which should govern such an occasion. Mr. Seward was yet to return to his domestic circle. They knew that it was proper that he should be permitted to go home to his family. They would only detain him to express the happiness that they felt, when they reflected that the sentinels on the watch-tower of Liberty would soon give word to the nation that he had returned to his post. [Applause.] They had parted with him a few weeks ago at the gates of the ocean, when the waves had risen to greet him, and thousands of hearts had wished him a pleasant voyage. He (Judge Peabody,) would never forget the sensations of that moment of parting. It had produced mingled feelings to which now it was sufficient barely to allude. None of the anxiety then felt was now experienced. They congratulated him, themselves and the country, on his safe return, [applause,] strengthened physically, and with a mind refreshed for the labors that were before him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Seward, in reply, said his memory gave back at once the recollection of every kind salutation and parting word which had been spoken when he had left for Europe. He knew not how much they had to do with procuring him a kind and cordial welcome there. He had had many days of pleasure during the eight months of his absence; but none of them were so pleasant to him as that which brought him home again. [Applause.] He had seen much abroad to appreciate and admire; but he had seen nothing in any of the lands he had visited to equal the prosperity and magnificence of his own native land. [Loud applause.] When he arrived in England, it was known there that he had been there a quarter of a century ago, and he had been frequently asked whether he saw any signs of change and of improvement in the land. It had given him great pleasure to be able to say "Yes." When he had been asked whether there were any changes for the better in his own country, it had delighted him to answer in the affirmative. Twenty-six years ago, when he left London to return to his own country, he had left behind him a London built of brick, and he had come to a New-York built of brick. Now he had just left London and Paris built of stone, and was returned to a New-York of marble. [Applause.] He was honored by the Common Council of this great Metropolis with the hospitalities of the City. In an hour or two he would be glad to meet all his friends in the City Hall. It would be unbecoming for him at this time and place to dilate on topics of public interest and resume his remarks at another place. He knew they would excuse him from saying anything more until he met them at the City Hall, when he would speak more at large on the sentiments of the time and place.

Mr. Seward concluded amid repeated cheers, and after shaking hands with many acquaintances who crowded around him, he retired to his own apartment. There he was immediately waited upon by the Committee of the Common Council appointed to receive him, led by Alderman Brady, Chairman. The latter informed him that the Common Council extended to him the hospitalities of the City, and Mr. Seward expressed his gratification at the honor. Then escorted by the Committee, he entered a carriage drawn by four horses, which was waiting for him and proceeded to the City Hall.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CITY HALL.

Long before the arrival of Mr. Seward at the City Hall, the crowd collected in the various passages leading to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, so that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the file of sturdy policemen could clear a passage for the distinguished guest. Almost every man near the door announced himself as a reporter, with the hope of gaining speedy admission, and had it not been for the presence of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen—Mr. Gallagher—the bona fide members of the craft would have fared ill enough. After the first rush, however, the doors were guarded stoutly, and closed when the room had become comfortably filled. Mayor Tiemann then welcomed Mr. Seward in the following address:

MAYOR TIEMANN'S SPEECH.

Mayor Tiemann said: I am delegated by the Common Council of the City of New-York to the pleasing duty of welcoming you back to your native State. You have a great many ardent friends that are desirous of seeing you, and for that reason the Common Council has tendered you the use of this room for the purpose of seeing those friends. I, individually, am happy to see you back; I hope your trip has been conducive to your health, and prepared you for the arduous duties through which you are to pass.

When the applause that followed the Mayor's welcome had subsided, Mr. Seward spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Seward said: I do not mean to yield to the impulses of feeling on this occasion, although I can scarcely conceive what could be more flattering to me than this generous reception in the metropolis of my native country, and under the auspices of the constituted authorities of the City; nevertheless, I am sure that any seeming insensibility to this cordial welcome would not only convict me of caprice, but would argue me ungrateful to the Divine goodness that permits me to enter again, after a long absence, unbroken circles of true patriots, affectionate kindred, and life-tried friends. [Applause.] Inquiries have been addressed on all sides and by all parties. I hope that those now listening to me are aware that I must be impatient to reach once more, and as soon as possible, my yet distant fireside, and therefore I am sure that you will be content to receive very brief answers—at least on the present occasion—to those kind inquiries. I have, Mr. Mayor, met with no accident by land or by water. With no serious hindrance in my way I have enjoyed good health in every season and in every clime. I have met no unkindness anywhere, but, on the contrary, the respect everywhere entertained for my country has procured for me among all classes and conditions of men hospitalities which I shall remember with gratitude so long as I shall live. [Applause.] Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, in those Eastern regions, from which we derive our revelations of Divine truth, a paralysis, which seems as if it were to be eternal, rests upon society, and leaves little else to be studied there than the sublime and affecting monuments which authenticate the evidences of our faith. [Applause.] I have been able, in many instances, to compare the existing conditions of society in European States with that existing there twenty-five years ago, when I had the fortune to visit the Eastern Continent. I think I can safely say that all the nations on that continent have more prosperity than they ever have heretofore enjoyed, and are making decided progress in moral and material improvement. At the same time, it is most manifest that the institutions of government existing there which either are ancient, or founded and constructed on ancient principles, are not adapted to the exigencies and sentiments of the present day, and therefore it is that every country in Europe—the whole of Europe—seems to be at this moment balancing between the desire for beneficial change and the fear of dangerous innovation. Our political system, constructed at a later period and under better auspices, seems to be adapted to all the changes of national life, and so leave us, therefore, happily, free alike from the need and from fear of organic change. It must always be difficult to determine how far we can lend encouragement to those who seek to reform the political institutions of their countries, even with the hope of benefit to them; but, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, this, at least, we can always do—we can endeavor to conduct our internal affairs, as well as our foreign relations, with true candor, and justice, and moderation, and so commend our better system of Government to the adoption of all nations, by proving that that system is founded in public virtue, and that we may be a city that is at unity with itself, which seeks only by pacific and lawful means to promote the peace, prosperity, and welfare, and happiness, and civilization of mankind. [Applause.]

The speech concluded, the people pressed forward to shake Mr. Seward by the hand. Mr. Seward stood in front of the Clerk's desk, with Mayor Tiemann on one side and Alderman Brady on the other, and returned the salutations of all very cordially. Some were content to hold his palm in theirs for a moment and then pass on, but many had short little speeches prepared for him and delivered them, with the degree of gravity and emphasis which accorded with the taste of each, as they took him by the hand. "[illegible] hope to see you at the White House," said one with a smile of deep significance. "This is a much safer place than that," replied Mr. Seward. Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, in passing, said, "We must be speedy of this irrepressible conflict settling to-day." Alderman Tuomey was introduced. "No," said Alderman Brady, "voted to extend the hospitalities of the City to you." "It will never be any expense to them," said Mr. Seward. "Take good care of us down there, (pointing southward,) Governor," said one of the people. "I hope you've come home loyal to the Union," said another. "If it don't fall," replied Mr. Seward, "before I take it to pieces, it will be apt to stand, a very durable piece of handiwork." "I was your former President of the United States," whispered a little man in a confidential tone. Another repeated for the hundredth time, "There's an irrepressible conflict going on outside." "I hope you'll be able to reduce it," Mr. Seward answered. The next loquacious individual that passed by was a short stout, evidently important personage, who, standing on tip toe, shouted in Mr. Seward's ear, "I hope you'll fulfill your mission!" Another placing his hand on the head of the Senator, said solemnly, "God Almighty bless you!" and suddenly departed. "Been at several President's receptions," remarked a gentleman of Hibernian visage, "and never saw the likes of this." To Gen. F. A. Tallmadge, Mr. Seward said, "How is my old friend and fellow-laborer?" And when Gen. Tallmadge asked whether he left for home that day, Mr. Seward replied, "Yes, there's a very respectable woman waiting to see me 300 miles from here." "Can't I go for you?" asked Gen. Tallmadge. "No, I thank you," returned Mr. Seward, laughing. "Governor," said an acquaintance of Mr. Seward's, "I give you a hearty welcome home. You see your friends ain't all dead yet." "No," responded Mr. Seward; "they seem to have feared that I was dead." "I voted for you twice," said another; "I'm going to do it once more." "Probably," replied Mr. Seward, "you will have but one more opportunity." "Governor," another said, "I hope they won't tire you out." "Oh, no, Sir," replied Mr. Seward, briskly, though by this time he must have been tired of shaking; "I'm bound to stand as long as my friends will stand." "How long is it since I have seen you?" asked Mr. Seward of a young man whom he took by the hand. "Fifteen years, Sir," was the reply. "That young man's mother," said Mr. Seward to Mayor Tiemann, "kept a boarding-house in which I boarded with her when I first went to live in Auburn." A very old man grasped the Senator's hand. "I'm very glad to see you," said Mr. Seward. "Very glad to see you, Sir," replied the old man. "You ought to have been here a month ago." A young man now stepped up and delivered himself of this speech: "Gov. Wise has been saying some hard things about you. I hope you'll survive it." Mr. Seward did not state whether he would or not. "I hope you'll soon be at Washington to floor some of those fellows," remarked another, and another said, "I'm glad John Brown has not kept you away." "I thank Providence," Mr. Seward answered. A fellow who was selling photographs of Mr. Seward, came forward and shook hands with him, saying, "D'ye want to buy a portrait, Sir?" Some wished the Senator a "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year." Among the other expressions of the citizens generally were such as these: "Thank God for your safe return." "I came all the way from Kansas to see you." "Be the good work." "Welcome home; the country needs you," "I congratulate you on your safe return," and others of like import. Among those who shook hands with Mr. Seward were Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Fish, Elijah F. Purdy, "the war-horse of the Democracy," General Superintendent Pillsbury, President King, of Columbia College, and Judge Roosevelt, of Brooklyn. At 2 o'clock, though the tide of outtaking people still set strongly into the Aldermen's chamber, Mr. Seward called for his coat, hat and cane, and made his way through a dense throng to the carriage waiting for him in front of the City Hall. When he emerged from that dilapidated structure he was received with loud cheers, and a steam-engine in Chatham-street, returning from the great fire, saluted him with its calliopean whistle. Mr. Seward returned to the Astor House, and at 5 o'clock took the Hudson River Railroad cars for home.

Jealousy and Murder.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.

James Daley, a laborer, residing on Centre-street, East Boston, was arrested by the East Boston Police yesterday afternoon for the murder of James Carroll. The circumstances, as far as we have ascertained, are as follows:

About 1 o'clock, Daley went to the Police Station and gave information that he had beaten Carroll at his house, having found him there in company with his wife. He asked the officers to take care of the man, and said he would answer for what he had done. About the same time Lieut. Adams, who lives near the place, heard that a man had been beaten and kicked out of doors, and he reached the house about the same time as the other officers.

He found Carroll lying in the entry of Daley's house, with his head bloody, and insensible, with the smell of rum about him. The officers carried him to the Station-house, but supposing his insensibility to be occasioned partly by liquor, did not call a physician.

During the afternoon, the officers heard that Daley had been boasting that he had given Carroll a bad beating, and therefore arrested him.

About 6 o'clock, Carroll grew worse rapidly, and it became evident he was dying, and a physician was sent for, but the man died before his arrival.

Daley says he has long been suspicious that the deceased was intimate with his wife, and that he has been informed of criminal intercourse between them. He said he went home about 1 o'clock, and found Carroll in his house, in company with his wife. He remonstrated with him for being there, when they got into a dispute. At the time he held in his hand a stick which he had picked up in the street on his way home, and with this he struck Carroll on the head several times. He denied having any intention to kill him, and says he did not suppose he was seriously injured, when he gave information of the affair at the station house.

Carroll had seven wounds upon his head, but it did not appear by any external examination that his skull was broken. He was a laborer, about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children residing in East Boston.

The prisoner is also a laborer, and is about 30 years of age. He is well known to the police, and has been arrested by them before now, for drunkenness. He has a family of children, and it is said his suspicion of his wife's familiarity with the deceased was occasioned by statements made by them.

Daley was taken before the Police Court this morning, and was committed without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court, at the January term.

Coroner Parcher will hold an inquest on the body of Carroll.

Up to this time no evidence against him has been discovered, except his own statements. Carroll never spoke from the time he was found by the Police.

MURDER AT BOSTON—CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.—The Boston Journal, Dec. 27, says: "An affray occurred at house No. 29 Spring-street last night, between Charles H. Goodrich and Harriet J. W. Freeman, alias Goodrich, which resulted in the death of the latter. Goodrich has been arrested, and gives the following version of the affair: I called on Mrs. Freeman last night about 12½ o'clock. She was alone. I told her I wanted some private conversation with her. She then went down stairs into the basement, and after waiting for her ten or fifteen minutes, I went after her, and told her she had better go up stairs if she intended to at all. We then had some pretty loud talk. She shoved me away, and told me I had better leave. I defended myself, when she rushed at me with a case-knife, with which she had been eating. We had a tussle. I seized her by the throat, and choked her—I suppose a little too long, but it could not have been two minutes. When I let go she fell upon the floor pretty hard, probably striking her head. Thinking that she was dead or badly hurt, I rushed out to the house of a friend, a few doors distant, and told him the story. He advised me to go to the police-office. I accordingly went to the Third Station, informed them of what I had done, and Capt. McNally and several members of the Police proceeded to the house. There is nothing in the story that I called to get money of the woman. I had been there the day previous and got money that belonged to me—money which I had lent to her and was receiving in small instalments. I called last night because I heard she was going to leave the city. I have been intimate with the woman about eight years, and have been very much attached to her. But she has ruined me—my reputation and my prospects. She treated me very bad and aggravatingly, and sometimes accused me of abusing her, when in fact she commenced it. She was a smart woman, and of good education. She had other friends besides me, and one of them in particular, who had tried to get in with her, had prejudiced her against me very much."

A party of young men, while out sleigh-riding a week ago, stopped at a hotel in Triadelphia, near Wheeling, Va., and demanded something to drink from the bar-keeper. He refused to furnish it, and an affray ensued in which he was so seriously injured that he afterward died. It was hoped that a cap which was found near the scene of the disturbance would lead to the detection of the guilty party.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Machine Tools—Their Relation to all Manufactures—Extreme Accuracy of Workmanship—Variety of Adaptations—Prominence of Philadelphia Tools.

There is probably no important manufacture which attracts so little popular attention as that of machine tools, and yet there is none whose perfection is so essential to all manufacturing success; it is the very mother of the mechanic arts. The steam-engine, with its many adaptations and brilliant achievements; the complicated organs and movements of cotton and woolen machinery; the almost human motions of the pin-machine; and the quick and sure manipulations of a thousand iron hands which turn out our food, raiment and comforts before our wondering eyes—all these are the theme of daily admiration. But the dingy, plodding, unostentatious lathe and planer, as they whittle down the uncouth masses, with monotonous repetitions, a shaving at a time, at snails' pace, are passed by unobserved. Yet a locomotive which can run at 60 miles an hour, may be a pigmy's job by the side of a simple tool which can make a piece of iron so nearly round or so nearly square that no inaccuracy can be detected. The economy and durability, however, of the locomotive, and of all machines, are to a great extent decided by the tools by which they were shaped. Good fits is the watchword in all branches of mechanical engineering, and the thing made is the best test of the thing that makes it.

Till within a few years manufacturers and machinists have shared the popular error on this point. All machine-manufacturers have been an approximation to the "rule of thumb." "Cut and try" has been the formula; the idea of paying high prices for accurate tools is even now scouted by two opposite classes among us—first, counting-room engineers, who expect a new dollar for an old one the same day; and, second, mechanical geniuses who can accomplish all things with a cold-chisel and a file. The great mass of manufacturers, however, are beginning to embody in practice the belief that it is cheaper to design a thing on paper than in metal—that it is cheaper to make all parts fit, even to the fraction of a hair, the first time they come together, than to chip and file away the inaccuracies left by cheap tools; that strong, heavy tools will do twice the amount of work possible for weak and light ones; that special tools, adapted to all the different requirements of machine-making, are, for all the above reasons, a better investment than any amount of slower and less accurate hand-work—in short, that the best possible machine tools, which will do any given thing ten thousand times alike and correctly, are absolutely necessary to the economy of producing a given machine, and to the economy of its production down to untold generations of tools and machinery.

Machine tools, as is well known, are employed solely to finish the surfaces of rough metallic parts, and fit them to each other. The leading classes of tools are, the lathe, the planer, and the boring-machine. Each class has its varieties of special and adaptable tools; among the lathes are those for all sizes and varieties of straight cylindrical work only, those for screw-cutting only, those for cutting off the ends of shafting and centering it, and those for turning cones at certain fixed angles; and there are tools which do all these, and may be made into drilling and boring engines besides. Among the planers are those for straight work only, also the varieties of shaping and slotting machines. Among the drills are those for boring small and portable parts, also the more complicated kinds for boring all sorts of holes at different angles in large immovable parts—the boring tool itself assuming the desired positions, but always with a hair-splitting accuracy of adjustment. Among the boring tools (which are really lathes for turning the insides of cylinders, drills not being sufficiently accurate for large holes,) are those for car-wheels only, and those for other special varieties of work. In the manufacture of arms especially, these three classes of tools have been divided into several hundred special tools, each adapted to one thing only. The economy of such adaptations in large manufactures is evident. To run all the machinery of a great shafting or pulley lathe to bore a small hole, and to run a bed piece planer to trim off a bolt head, is wearing out machinery for nothing; but worse than this, it is consuming twice or thrice the necessary time. One good lathe may answer all the purposes of a small machinist, but in large railroad shops, and in general manufactures, the cost of special tools is found to be highly economical of money and time.

The fitting of metallic surfaces in such a manner that there is no appreciable space between the joints, especially in complicated and adjustable machinery, and to do all this the first time, and thousands of times alike, and always with the rapidity which will insure commercial success, and when the tool must be in every part adapted to the various sizes of work, and to the varying speeds and depths of cut required by different sizes and metals, the problem is evidently of no easy solution. The cutting of screws in a lathe, with various threads, diameters and pitches, involves a large amount of practical mathematics as well as the most accurate workmanship, and the cutting of gearing embodies some of the highest principles of geometry, each part of each tooth being not "rounded off," but cut to an epi-cycloidal curve. Machine tools must, therefore, embody these prominent features: 1. Great strength and weight, for these alone secure that rigid inflexibility which permit accurate movement, and they are absolutely essential to quick work. A slight quivering lathe may turn out a round shaft in time, by a light cut and slow feed, but commercially it is of no account—to treat work through a lathe and have every product accurate, requires the solidity of a rock in each part. 2. Closeness, the natural accompaniment of solidity, in green hands, must be especially avoided. The greatest facility for adjusting work is very essential. Hence, not only the best materials but the most accurate conformity to the laws of the strength of materials is necessary. To calculate all the strains and to meet them, without wasting metal where there is no strain, is one of the highest offices of engineering, and the one wherein most mechanical and engineering works are defective. Strict conformity to these laws gives also the finest proportions in an æsthetical point of view. 3. Accurate fits in tools themselves secure the accurate fits of everything made by them, and a defect in the tools never ceases reproducing itself. The use of the best materials is, in this regard, of the greatest moment. Not only rubbing, but fixed surfaces must fit, for any "give" or looseness in the bolts which hold a tool together are sure to become exaggerated by use, and will ultimately throw everything out of line.

These principles distinguish the Philadelphia machine tools. The establishments of Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. and Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY are distinguished not only in this country, but all over the world, for the excellence and variety of their work. France, Austria and Russia are their constant customers; the Government works in New-York and in other cities are supplied from these works, and the better class of railroad and machine shops are adopting this make of machinery. There are some establishments in New-York and New-England where the best kind of work is done, but they are generally engaged in the manufacture of special tools. For general machine tools, however, so long and well established are the Philadelphia houses, that the term *Philadelphia Tools* has become a special recommendation and advertisement in behalf of the users of them. However loudly the builders of tools all over the country may advocate their own work on the score of cheapness, we have never heard of one who doubted the excellence of those made by the establishments named. Whether or not the best is the cheapest in the end, will be practically an open question, we fear, for some time to come.

The machine tools of twenty years ago, were very rough affairs, with their warping wooden frames and jerking chain feed. Iron frames of light proportions were gradually introduced, and many improvements in adjustability gradually grew up with the demand for a better class of steam and general machinery. Mr. WHITWORTH of Manchester, England, the celebrated tool builder and reformer, inaugurated great improvements by introducing standard gauges for screw threads and other parts, by which not only each manufacturer could fit his own work, but by which certain standard parts all over the world might be uniform. These gauges are of course more accurate than any possible measurements by rule—being fitted to the ten-thousandth part of an inch—and are adopted by all the best shops in all countries. Mr. WHITWORTH further improved machine-tools by perfecting their proportions, solidity and accuracy. The labors of the Philadelphia tool-builders were cotemporaneous, and the results similar to those abroad, while many features in both countries have been interchanged. Mr. WHITWORTH remarked, when in this country, that the tools of Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. were equal to his own. As to the merits of the two Philadelphia establishments, no general distinction can be drawn. In certain special tools each has its peculiar advantages. Both use the best and most expensive materials, such as cast iron which is of a tensile strength of 22,000 to 28,000 lbs. per square inch, gun-metal of nine parts copper and one part tin, for boxes, and cast steel costing 16 cents per pound, forged to shape in Sheffield, for spindles, &c.; the wearing surfaces, after planing, are scraped together, and bolts do not slide loosely, but are turned and driven into reamed holes. Cone pulleys are accurately turned on the inside, to balance. One of the large lathes of Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY in the Camden and Amboy Railroad shops, has turned off four flanged driving-wheel tires in six and one-half hours—two days' work for some machinery we have seen. One of the peculiar features of the work of this house, is the use of hollow or box pedestals or posts instead of the ordinary solid legs. Thus, not only is the metal more strongly disposed, none of it being in the "neutral axis," where it does no work, but the hollow box forms closets, with shelves and doors, for the convenient and safe storing of the taps, dies, chisels, cutters and small accessories of a large tool. In these works is probably the largest planer in this country. It can take in a mass 45 feet long, 10 feet wide and 8 feet high, planing it in three places at once.

A new and very important tool has just been built by Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, called a cotter-drill, for planing slots or key seats. A drill not only revolves, but moves back and forth, thus making a mortice of any length or depth at one operation. Machines for this purpose have been for some time used in England. This has improved upon the old plan by substituting the screw instead of the crank for the longitudinal movement of the drill, thus giving a truly uniform motion. It also employs two drills, one on each side, for making slots, thus saving half the usual time. Many of its adjustments are novel and remarkable. The machine is about 6 feet long, 3 feet high and 3 wide, and will cut slots from ½ inch to 30 inches long, and hold a piece of metal 10 inches wide. Its cost is $700. It will do the work of six men, more accurately than a man can do it in any amount of time.

Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. have also introduced an improved and very important tool—a bolt-cutter, for making the threads on bolts quickly and accurately. There are three ways of doing this work. The bolt itself may revolve and screw into stationary dies, while it is cut by the dies. In case of very long bridge bolts this is inconvenient, as the bolt, not being perfectly round and true, will jump about; or the dies may revolve, the bolt being fixed; but in case of solid dies, after they have screwed upon the bolt, in the process of cutting it, they must be unscrewed again, which necessitates the reversing of the motion, and consumes twice the time absolutely required to do the work. In this new machine, however, the die is in three pieces which open and shut *while revolving*, so that when they have drawn in the bolt in the process of cutting it, they are opened by the movement of a lever, so that the bolt may be instantly withdrawn, the dies revolving as before, and being all ready for the next bolt. The manner in which this is done, though very simple in actual parts, can hardly be described in our limited space. It is accomplished by the varying motions of two wheels driven from the same shaft, the one moving the box which holds and rotates the dies, and the other moving sections of eccentrics which open and close the dies. When cutting they both move together. The machine is very small, simple and substantial in appearance, and will accomplish about twice the work of the ordinary bolt-cutter. Its cost, with all appurtenances, is $300. The turn-tables for locomotives, and other railroad machines built at this shop, are worthy of the special attention of those who have at last determined to reduce expenses by using good tools.

A PREVAILING MALADY.

What Causes Dyspepsia—and How it may be Cured.

Were it asked what disease is the most prevalent in the world, a throng of emaciated faces would answer, Dyspepsia. You meet it everywhere, *as far as civilization extends; indeed, it* may be called the creature of civilization. *It is one of the greatest of human afflictions*,—bearing directly upon the physical, and complicating *the mental and moral condition of mankind*, and affecting seriously the affairs of life.

Without enumerating all the minutiæ, I shall note the more prominent, recognized points of the subject, and add such other matter connected with it, but less generally known, as may be deemed worthy of attention.

Properly speaking, dyspepsia is not a disease, though treated as such. It exists, eminently in a *varied degree*, ranging from a temporary ailment, to a protracted, exhaustive disease, unfitting the individual for business or pleasure—a burden to himself, fit neither for life nor death. To this unenviable state is to be added the reproach which attaches to those cursed with this malady. It is thought to argue sensual indulgences—a lack of moral energy in the individual. This, in the main, is unjust, as will be seen when we enumerate the causes which lead to the disease. These are *various and often unsuspected. I will name the* most prominent.

Chief is a sedentary life. Man is so constituted by habit, that exercise is made a necessity to health. It is a normal condition. A deviation from it is an infringement of the sanitary laws of man's nature. The fluids of the body not having their accustomed stimulus which exercise imparts, lose their *balance* in the system. The agent that *sends the blood to the extremities and the skin*, being withheld, an internal concentration of fluids takes place, depriving the rest of the body of its due share of the circulation. Among the many laws of our nature, there are certain which require our obedience—effort on our part. One is the necessity of exercise. We *must* act, or suffer the result. The natural state of man is not indolence; hence the odium attached to a life of idleness.

The next thing that most induces the disease, is *excessive indulgence of the appetite*. We not only take too much food in the aggregate, but we overload the stomach, distending that member till its strength becomes lessened and its functions deranged, the whole system sympathizing with this central, most critical and important organ.

The *intemperate use of ardent spirits* is another source of dyspepsia. It is also brought on by *undue muscular exertion*. This is less generally known as a cause of dyspepsia, and its philosophy still less understood. The fatigue which the muscles undergo, extends to the stomach as well, which, in consequence, loses its energy—thus unfitting it, as well as the other digestive organs, for its requisite performances. The inference is, there is not sufficient digestive and assimilative power to sustain the system. Besides, if persisted in, the *functions* of these organs become not only weakened, but constitutionally deranged, which is a further complication of the difficulty [illegible] dyspepsia, which always [illegible] brought about, a *derangement of the organs of digestion, principally the stomach*.

I have thus enumerated the more prominent inducements which lead to this disease. There are others, but they are generally auxiliary to the main causes—such as severe mental exertion, persisted in; strong emotions of whatever kind, often indulged in, and long-continued. To name all the symptoms of dyspepsia—and their name is legion—is not necessary. I will mention some, in the hope, more particularly, to relieve those who may be under the harrowing impression that some other and fatal malady is preying upon them,—which in itself may be set down as a symptom of the disease.

A gloomy atmosphere is the inheritance of the dyspeptic, with now and then sharp glances of sunlight, both the gloom and the light unnatural—the former weighing down the spirits to a morbid degree, the latter elevating them to a feverish excitement. This is not the worst phase of the disease: that takes place when all is gloom, and no bright moments enliven the horizon. Hence, to the confirmed dyspeptic, life is a dreary existence. He sees things in a false light, his impressions are erroneous, his judgment, in consequence, becomes unreliable. His bright moments—which eventually return—reveal this, which adds another pang to the many that annoy him, as it touches his character for sanity. All this, as before stated, leads to the worst evil that results from dyspepsia—*imaginary misfortune*—appearing in as many forms almost as the subject of the patient's thoughts.

Physically he has many evils to contend with; pain in the chest, and other parts of the body, particularly the left side and the sternum. The muscles of the body become weak and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion, with lameness in the limbs, &c. There is tenderness in the region of the stomach and the hips, felt upon pressure. The extremities are cold and rigid, the skin dry, rough and pale; hands and feet especially are cold, sometimes hot and burning. The patient at times is distressed with night-sweats, bad sleep, and worse dreams. He seems heir to a thousand evils, changing in their nature,—old ones vanishing, new ones appearing. Some of the most alarming to the sufferers, are palpitation, cough. He is troubled with vertigo, ringing and other sounds in the ears. Sometimes he hesitates in his speech,—has uncertain action,—is pleased with nothing,—pleases nobody,—has abundant occasion for regretting blunders of manners and morals. Moral power he seems greatly to lack: he has lost self-control, follows this whim and that, but never the doctor's prescription to the end—he cannot remain in the mood long enough. Hence the disease is prolonged, especially as time is necessary to a cure. He has no patience for that, he is so moody, so wavering. In a word, he is only the shadow of himself.

But, happily, dyspepsia is a curable disease. The cure rests in the observance of three prominent requirements, namely: the *removal of the cause*, *diet*, and *exercise*. These may be aided by other means,—but, alone, they are sufficient to cure the disease.

Intemperance, in its widest sense, is the true cause of dyspepsia—excesses of all kinds that bear upon the stomach, as already remarked. Correct these, and you will remove the gyves that bind down the recuperative energy. This done—which meets the first requirement—the system, which is in a debilitated condition, needs aid, needs nursing.

Experience shows that a given quantity of food can be more easily digested in four than in three meals—it shows that quantity is of more importance than quality. The patient in general will be his own best judge in what agrees best with him. He should avoid all excitement immediately before and after, as well as during his meals, which should be enjoyed at his leisure, that the appetite may appreciate the measure of food, and time be afforded for its thorough mastication. Rest,—or better, a mild passive exercise,—should follow each meal. It is also important to keep regular hours. Food taken at unusual seasons produced headache, and temporary disorder of the digestive process. Most of all, avoid a surfeit.

In general, tea may be indulged in to some extent. Coffee should be avoided, or taken sparingly. If used occasionally, it may serve to stir up the dormant energies, and in a measure prove a revulsive agent. It is best, perhaps, to avoid entirely tobacco and ardent spirits—the latter gradually, where habits of intemperance exist. In no case should strong habits be broken up abruptly, as the system can ill endure the shock, as well as shocks of any kind: hence the cold bath should generally be avoided.

With regard to the third and last, but equally important point—exercise—a wide field is open. Perhaps the best exercise is in the saddle. It effects equally the whole system. The patient *acts* in his effort to retain his position, and is *acted upon* by the motion of the horse. The internal organs, as well as the limbs and muscles of the body, receive the invigorating benefit.

Walking is the most ready mode of exercise; but many others, the writer is convinced from experience and observation, are preferable, because in walking the legs and back are taxed disproportionately to the rest of the body.

It is most important that exercise be regular and continued, as well as equally affecting all parts of the body. Several hours in each day, at least, should be devoted to it—devoted to thorough action, short only of great fatigue.

A conformity to only one, or even two, of the three general requirements, will not cure dyspepsia. It requires a faithful observance of them all to remove what even then will be found most discouragingly persistent. As the disease is not formed in a day, so it cannot be cured in a day.

There are other things to be observed. The hours of sleep should be held sacred against intrusion. It is important that the patient have some employment or recreation to occupy his time, which would otherwise make him a prey to gloomy thoughts, and aggravate his distress. Traveling agreeably diverts the attention. Any change which occupies the mind is beneficial, especially if it affords exercise to the body, which, as much as possible, should be made a pleasure instead of a task. This may seem unimportant, but *is really a matter of consequence. Cheerfulness* is an efficient medicine, though its extreme, hilarity, is too great a strain upon *the nerves, which, in* dyspepsia, are very weak. Great heat and cold should be avoided; the one enervates, the other unduly taxes the system;—intense cold is too great a stimulant. Extremes should always be avoided, and moderation be the watchword.

In general, medicines are of little avail, and then only *as aids. The bowels may be regulated by a* judicious diet, embracing the aperient fruits, or food containing astringent properties where a relaxing agent is required, though in the great majority of cases, costiveness is the rule. This may be best treated by a resort to regular stool hours. The patient should have a stated time in each day which should be inflexibly adhered to. Only urgent or obstinate symptoms should call in the aid of the physician.

One of the greatest difficulties in the cure of dyspepsia, is a *lack of moral power*—energy to overcome, to persist, resolutely, unflinchingly, in the course prescribed. The patient will be led into excesses almost ere he is aware, and sometimes under the impression that he is sufficiently recovered to indulge his appetite without danger. Nothing can be more delusive. Dyspepsia is the most fickle of diseases; a strong hand and a firm mind alone can carry out what will eventually insure success, namely, an unremitting course of treatment,—and this should fall upon another, not upon the patient—at least, not exclusively; as well leave the inebriate with his cups. It is this *persistence* in the treatment that is so generally *neglected*; and without its observance, not a case of dyspepsia can ever be cured.

In conclusion, let me once more refer to exercise. Too much stress can hardly be put upon this [illegible] since the patient is generally [illegible] easily become dejected. Not only [illegible] but weakness and an indisposition to act, [illegible] this dereliction not only in the volition [illegible] ing, but the will, the power to do. We are, therefore, not surprised at neglect in this important particular.

Let me also again warn the individual against the tendency of feigning himself afflicted with other and dangerous diseases. It is difficult—almost impossible—to successfully combat these morbid imaginations. Unless the patient succeeds in arresting this tendency, he will seem in turn to be attacked by almost every malady, and suffer the consequent effect of such imaginings, heightened by the already existent gloom of the mind. Hence the necessity of another's aid to *enforce* these observances.

MASSON.

Brevet Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a very remarkable discrepancy between the Army and Navy of the United States in their prospect for the recognition of extraordinary merit, or the reward for distinguished and brilliant professional achievements, by the General Government. The soldier is sure of his honorable promotion on the slightest pretext, or even upon none at all; whereas the sailor may be a perfect NELSON, and will still find that virtue is not only its best, but its only reward. There is no doubt, however, that the love of commendation and the hope of promotion are the most powerful incentives, in the present deplorable condition of humanity, to produce those displays of individual daring and gallantry which constitute the brightest pages in the military history of any country; and, in all services whose rules will admit of discrimination in this matter, this motive is not only recognized, but encouraged. But the Navy of the United States has, (if not by regulation, at least by custom,) with scarcely an exception, been regulated hitherto, in the promotion of its officers, entirely by seniority.

It is, doubtless, true that the disadvantages of this system of promotion by seniority are fewer and more reconcilable to our republican notions than those of any other, and but very few cases can arise, even in time of war, where it would be either wise or expedient to depart from it, so far as the regular promotions are concerned; but the hope of a purely *honorary* advancement, that should carry with it neither authority nor pay, would at all times be found a powerful incentive to exertions for individual professional distinction.

It is barely possible that civilians, with all the splendid realities and possibilities within their reach, may think this empty rank to be simply ridiculous, and the character that could find gratification in such a reward to be weak and puerile, although their eagerness for militia titles may seem to contradict such a supposition; but, in reality, it is only as a mark of the nation's approval that this brevet-rank would be sought after and prized by officers of the Navy. In short, it would answer precisely the same purpose as the bestowal of medals, decorations, crosses of the Legion of Honor, peerages, and all the other incentives to extraordinary exertion that are so successfully employed by the Governments of Europe—only the means would be legitimate, professional and consistent with our Republicanism. Granting, however, that the desire of a merely nominal promotion is foolish, it is, at worst, an amiable weakness, and has the further recommendation of affording an effective and *cheap* mode of rewarding important and glorious services. It would be unwise in the country to neglect so great a stimulus to the zeal and gallantry of its officers, from any overstrained notions of what would constitute a proper dignity in them. No father finds fault with his child for preferring sugar-plums to cigars and grog; but wisely and joyfully encourages obedience and good behavior, with the more appropriate and less expensive means at his disposal. It should never be forgotten that the object of any military organization is to enable the country to maintain its rights and honor by fighting, whenever these cannot be secured otherwise; and if men can be induced to fight better by such simple appeals to a quality of human nature so universal as the love of approbation, the folly and puerility would surely be in neglecting such means. That such appeals *are* effective in exciting the daring gallantry and tough obstinacy which produce great military results from individual heroism, needs no labored argument to prove. Every military man knows and feels it, and the history of all times is proof sufficient for other people.

The objections that might be raised to the introduction of brevet ranks into the Navy by the officers themselves, would be of a different character. The needy and greedy among them might, perhaps prefer an increase of pay to an increase of rank; but, surely, such ignoble desires would find but little sympathy, either in the service or out of it. The principal opposition to the measure would come from the Captains, who, being already in the highest grade recognized in our service, would have nothing to expect from it, and would naturally be unwilling to see their juniors breveted to the same rank with themselves; but if the real wants of the Navy were satisfied by creating a list of Admirals, (to consist, for example, of one Admiral, seven Vice-Admirals, and fourteen Rear-Admirals,) the remaining sixty Captains—and, indeed, the lower grades of Admirals themselves—would instantly become as warm in their advocacy of brevet ranks as the youngest Midshipman in the service. Again, if it be alleged that prejudice to the service would *arise, in practice, from* a confusion of uniforms and their attendant duties, that objection might easily be obviated by *designating* the brevet rank only in the epaulet and shoulder-strap, and leaving the badge of lineal rank unchanged on the wrist. As for the objection (if it be urged) that brevets were rendered worthless in the Army by a wholesale and indiscriminate *abuse* of them, surely that is no argument against their legitimate *use*; and the hope of winning them still remains as great an incentive to exertion as ever.

It only remains, therefore, to consider whether the establishment of brevet ranks, as recognized in the Army, would prove to be applicable to the Navy; and upon this point there can be but one opinion. The Army practice, with its numerous and frequent involutions and inversions of relative ranks, determined as they are by slight differences of circumstances, would be a curse rather than a blessing to the Navy. The great and all-important change that should be made in adapting it to the sea-service, should be to deprive it entirely of all mere *accidental* exercise. Nothing whatever but the express, direct and personal action of the President of the United States should confer upon an officer the exercise of his brevet-rank, with its corresponding authority and pay. *Separate services*, courts-martial, temporary or accidental command, and every other contingency which, in the Army, renders brevet-rank operative, should expressly be made of no effect in the Navy. This rank should be considered as purely of an *honorary character*, and simply as a means of enabling the country, through the Executive and Senate, to acknowledge distinguished merit—although, at the same time, it might, on rare occasions, enable the President to give the benefit of extraordinary abilities or attainments to any special or peculiar enterprise, when otherwise it could not be done.

T.

Terrible Suffering at Sea.

PASSAGE OF THE CALIFORNIA CLIPPER CHERUBIM.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The magnificent ship *Cherubim*, of Baltimore, which now lies at the Market-street wharf discharging her cargo, arrived at this port on the 18th ult. For many weeks previous to her arrival, much anxiety had been felt for her fate, as she left New-York early last Spring. As she was known to be a fast sailer and a staunch vessel, the probabilities were even stronger that she had been utterly lost. From her first officer we have gathered the story of her long detention out, and it is a hard one. The *Cherubim* left New-York on the 9th of May; it was 193 days afterwards that she entered our harbor. But when she did arrive, she came in perfect order and in capital condition. She seems to have suffered all the nautical troubles that could possibly crowded inside of 193 days. She was 45 days drifting through calms and beating against light headwinds, before she reached the equator on the other side.

On the morning of the 19th of August, while things were at the worst off the Cape, and there were some two feet of water rolling across the main deck, it was found that the top of the pipe leading down to the water-tank, in which the whole water supply is kept, was gone. The salt water, of course, poured down into the tank, and the [illegible] gallons upon which they had confidently relied was [illegible]. It was [illegible] of an [illegible]. The [illegible] was plugged up tightly at once, and a piece of canvas nailed over it. Next morning, plug and canvas were both gone. Who perpetrated the villany it was never discovered, but his object was readily surmised. Some poor fellow, in his despair, hoped, by spoiling the water, to compel the ship to put back. Providentially, a single cask on deck, as provision against accident, had been filled just before the mishap. All hands, officers, men and passengers, among whom were Capt. [illegible]'s wife and children, were put upon allowance of a pint a day, from that time till the arrival at Valparaiso, 26 days afterwards. Of provisions there was an abundance, the ship having taken a year's supply at New-York.

The exposure brought on scurvy, with which, one after another, many were terribly affected. One seaman died and was buried at sea. Four others were left in the hospital at Valparaiso, but were doing well when last seen. Fresh supplies of water at that place, and a tarry long enough to give all parties fresh meat and vegetables enough, restored health on ship-board.

FROM BRAZIL.

Visit of Don Pedro II. to the Northern States—Grand Reception at Pernambuco.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

More than two months ago the Emperor Don Pedro II. signified his intention of visiting his Northern Provinces, and this being the first time they had been so honored, each one determined to outdo the others in the reception of their monarch. Our Province, called the most turbulent in the Empire, has always been placed rather low in the list, and considered by our good neighbors of the two large Southern Provinces as one that, being in their opinion backward in everything, could not think of attempting to vie with the rich old City of Bahia; however, the Pernambucanos, who at least in pretentiousness, as we call it, have always considered themselves far in advance of Bahia, determined to do their best to show their loyalty, and have worked hard and freely spent their money to prove it and please our Imperial visitors.

News was received on the 20th that the Squadron was to have left Bahia, with the Emperor, on the 19th, and should therefore be off this port by the morning of 21st. Early on Monday the National Guard was called out and everything prepared for the reception. The programme, as arranged for the entry into port, was calculated to produce a really beautiful effect, and was more or less as follows, viz.: As soon as the Squadron was signalized, which would be some four hours before its entry into port, guns were to be fired from the fort—all the pilots in their boats, which were to be decorated with flags, were to ball out, and an enormous fleet of *jangadas* (the ordinary fishing craft of the Northern provinces, composed of five or six logs of a kind of cork wood, and carrying a tall triangular sail,) with four men, each dressed in white and blue, was to meet the steamers and follow in their wake. All day Monday the people were on the qui vive of expectation, but with no signs of the Imperial visitors. Pernambuco slept that night a disappointed city. On Tuesday morning it awoke and found the visitors had come upon them in the night, and they were deprived of the splendid sight of the entry, as the squadron was already at anchor in the outer roads. The steamer *Apa*, which bore the Imperial party, entered the inner harbor very soon after sunrise, when the men-of-war and forts saluted, and from all points an immense number of rockets were sent up (a peculiarity, I believe, to Brazil—rockets in the day time,) which sounded like a long-continued fire of musketry.

It is, perhaps, necessary to explain the very singular construction of our harbor, for you to appreciate how peculiarly well adapted it is for a display like the one intended. It is formed by a line of coral reefs, that, extending some three hundred miles up and down the coast, now under water, now above, in some places close to the shore, at others ten miles off, make several natural harbors, which, seen for the first time, are among the most interesting sights possible, and seem to be another proof of the lavish favors with which the Tropics are showered by the hand of Providence, in a land where the inhabitants can almost, if not quite, sustain themselves upon the spontaneous productions of the earth. We have natural sea-walls and harbors, and ready made what in most countries is only the result of years of labor, and the triumphs of human science. Here the reef, cutting a slice, as I may say, from the great Atlantic, appears at low water about six feet above the level, and forms a harbor some two hundred yards wide and three-quarters of a mile long. All vessels are moored alongside the reef to cannon, which were placed in the rock by the Dutch, and which have withstood the ravages of time and use for more than two centuries. On the land side the houses come close down to the water's edge, merely separated in most instances by a narrow street or a small wharf, built for embarking. The entrance is at the extreme lower end, where a break in the reef allows vessels of any draught of water to pass, and, were it not for a bank inside, the largest clipper-ships could enter. The *Apa* having anchored below all the other vessels, and the disembarkation having to take place at the extreme upper end of the harbor, you will see that the Emperor's galley (or barge) must pass up the whole length. All the vessels were decorated with flags, and almost every nation was represented. The foreign houses and Consulates also had their national colors flying. Across the streets hung different flags, with complimentary and loyal inscriptions.

Arrangements had been made by the Municipal Government for the landing to take place at a part of the harbor fronting the Custom-house, and where there was a large square that would allow of the immense crowd that was expected; a pavilion was erected and most tastefully decorated with the national colors, and portraits of the four heroes of the independence that particularly distinguished themselves in driving the Dutch from the Province—viz: HENRIQUE DIAS, a black, CAMARÃO, an Indian, NEGREIROS and VIEIRA, respectively a Brazilian born and a Portuguese. *It was octagonal in form, and surmounted* with the figures of Strength, Justice, Arts, Sciences, *Peace, Order, Morality and Industry*, the ceiling silk, carpeting Brussels, and a raised *dais, with two chairs. The whole road over which* the Imperial party passed was strewn with cinnamon-leaves, which shed a delicious perfume, and somewhat protected the feet from the hot sand. At exactly 11 o'clock the Imperial barge left the steamer, and immediately the air resounded with the heavy boom of cannon, and was filled with innumerable rockets. Hundreds of boats and *jangadas* followed in the wake of the barge, which, as it passed up, was most vociferously cheered from the shore and the vessels. Among the latter was easily distinguished the more sonorous hurrah from the Americans and English, and which sounded high above the less uproarious *vivas* of the Brazilians. The sight was a beautiful one indeed, and I believe the Emperor expressed himself delighted with the "Venice of America." On reaching the place of disembarkation, the Imperial party was met first by about two hundred little girls, all dressed in white, and carrying baskets of flowers, which they scattered before their Majesties; then by the Bishop and all the Provincial authorities, the Consular corps, representatives of the commercial body and hundreds more, who, from their position, either civil or military, were entitled to the honor of an invitation. Over a hundred ladies were present in a body to receive the Empress; the whole square was one mass of people, and the crowd was frightful. It seemed as if the procession would never reach the pavilion—a distance of less than sixty yards—so great was the anxiety manifested by the mass to see their Emperor; but by great exertions a pass was at length effected, and his Majesty entered and was met by the members of the City Government, the President of which delivered him the keys of the city in a short and appropriate speech. The whole party then adjourned to a church close at hand, which had been magnificently arranged for the occasion, and a *Te Deum*, which lasted some two hours, was sung. A procession was then formed from the church to conduct their Majesties to the Provincial Palace, which had been prepared for their reception, a distance of about a quarter of a mile through a wide street, with tall houses on either side, which were beautifully decorated with tapestries and lace hanging from the windows, and the beauty of Pernambuco and the vicinity on the verandahs. The progress was slow, as the Empress had to sit down several times to rest, finding it very fatiguing. The heat was terrible, and the dust would scarcely allow of breathing; and the ladies suffered severely. As etiquette required every one to walk with hats off, the sun had full effect; happy were those whose heads were plentifully supplied with nature's covering. There was constant cheering from the balconies and windows.

On arrival at the Palace, all those who formed part of the procession were allowed to enter, and had the honor of kissing their Majesties' hands before retiring. The sight was a brilliant one, the different uniforms, some of which were very rich, having a most happy effect. The Emperor wore an admiral's full dress, decorated with several orders both foreign and Brazilian. He is a very fine-looking man, remarkably tall and fair, and has rather a German cast of countenance—in that respect resembling, it is said, his mother. The Empress is a sister of the late King of Naples; is very short and stout; has a most affable manner, and inspired generally a most agreeable impression. And thus ended a reception which all classes, with a remarkable harmony, have used their utmost endeavors to make brilliant, a credit to the city, and a pleasure to their Majesties. His Majesty is remarkable for early rising, and the following morning after his arrival went to the Marine Arsenal before 6, taking every one by surprise, (such has been during this northern visit his custom when visiting his public departments,) examined particularly into everything, and expressed very freely his opinions where he found faults, and great hopes are raised that his visit will tell very much to the advantage of this Province, which has always been neglected by the Central Government and drained of its revenue, to improve and beautify Rio de Janeiro and other more favored districts.

The city has been very extensively illuminated the past nights and the streets crowded with people, [illegible] and such apparently the anxiety on all hands to please the Imperial visitors, that for three days not an arrest has been made, I was informed, although with crowded streets, and not a policeman visible—no rows, no robberies, [illegible] of pleasure, and this in a city of [illegible] hundred thousand inhabitants. Last night Don PEDRO went all over the city on foot to see the illuminations, constantly surrounded by an immense crowd. He has expressed himself quite delighted and agreeably surprised by his reception in Pernambuco, and his conduct [illegible] Bahia.

The Commercial Association has raised a subscription for a ball, which will soon come off, and have taken the initiative in raising a subscription for the formation of an Asylum for Mendicants, which has reached nearly [illegible], as a mark of [illegible] commemoration of their Majesties' visit, the Emperor having declared, before leaving Rio, that any such works as conduced to the benefit of the provinces or cities he should consider in the light of ovations to himself.

Palmer's White Captive.

A few years ago our City was honored with an exhibition of statuary by an American sculptor which Albany was proud to claim. Our minds were charmed and our hearts softened as we saw his Penserosa, a lovely and noble production as ever came from the chisel, whilst clustered around this central figure were busts and bassi relievi of such exquisite purity and feeling, that we have reveled in the memory of them ever since. There was something so truly American in the style—it was something so gratifying to our nationality that a man who had never crossed the ocean to have his spirit imbued with Grecian forms of loveliness and Italian rules of art, should suddenly, in our midst, create such evidences of full maturity, that we exclaimed with enthusiasm, "Here then has arisen what we have waited for, the pioneer—the apostle of a school of American Art," and we felt that the genius of our sculptor was not to be measured by past efforts—that a great career lay before him.

Mr. PALMER gives us now another of his creations, and in this his latest work he seems to have dropped into the old, well-worn European rut; how else could he have flashed his genius upon a subject so objectionable in point of taste and morality. That the art displayed is of a high order, and the workmanship above criticism, is not to be disputed, and it is for that very reason all the more objectionable. That it almost needs a touch of the marble to persuade one that this is not really a lovely woman suddenly unveiled to the vulgar gaze, makes all the stronger our protest against this attack on the decorum of American manners. In gazing upon it, are we not taking the first retrograde step towards the barbarism of the savages, whose [illegible] of obscene cruelty it is intended to depict? An opinion seems to obtain with some that implies want of purity to object to nude statuary, but one has only to regard the costumes of civilization and of barbarism for a forcible refutation of such an idea—the nakedness of the savage and the elaborate drapery of enlightened nations. Furthermore, of the ladies we have known who have traveled abroad, the noblest, purest, and most thoroughly cultivated, have told us of the shrinking and almost loathing with which they sometimes found themselves suddenly confronting one of the multitudinous nude Venuses of the Italian galleries. And in this connection we take occasion to speak of the unblushing effrontery with which the exhibition room of the "White Captive" is sometimes made a convenient lounging and flirtation place. We have all of us in the persons of our mothers, wives, or children, learned to attach a certain sanctity to the female form, which makes us instinctively shrink with pain when we see young girls hanging on the arms of leisurely-looking men, eye glass in hand, surveying the "White Captive" from every point, coolly making their criticisms, or warmly expressing their admiration, and we find ourselves vainly striving to fit to them Milton's glowing lines on the first woman:

——"that what she wills to do or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest, and create an awe
About her, as a guard angelic placed."

In great contrast to "The White Captive," in point of chasteness, is one of the latest productions of the lamented CRAWFORD—"The Aurora"—a statue which graces the drawing-room of an eminent physician in this city. The pliant drapery folds about each beautiful curve, revealing and enhancing the charm, down to the very ankle, and seems as instinct with motion, life and grace, as the radiant goddess herself. We confess that we do not see what the poet calls "soul triumphant in the feet" of the "White Captive," but we clearly see in CRAWFORD'S "Aurora" that the female form and the robe that veils it are wonderfully invested with the same spirit, as if one were an integral part of the other, and that we think the result of true genius, something unattainable by the mere mechanic.

It was fitting that the old Greek to whom body was all, should yield the first niche to the beautiful nude, but it is spirit that the new Gospel seeks to honor and elevate, and in accordance with the genius of Christianity that artist walks in a higher plane of art who brings the fullest inspiration of his genius to the head and face, the seat of the soul, and studies drapery, to us, what muscles and sinews were to the eye of ancient heathendom. Some years ago, Rev. MATTHIAS BRUEN, a clergyman of much promise, early removed from his labors, visited Italy in search of health. After his return, he published a little work on the demoralizing effect of Italian art, in which he spoke frankly and feelingly of the immense mass of nude figures in painting and statuary of the models which are inseparable from this branch of art, and traced to this influence much of Italian degeneracy and the immoral tone that pervades all classes of society there. This candid and meritorious little work is out of print, and it would be well if some *philanthropic publisher* would give a second edition an opportunity to find its way to the homes of the multitude who flock to such exhibitions as PALMER'S "White Captive" and POWER'S "Venus."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A gang of Baltimore "Plug Uglies" and "Regulators," headed by Wesley Woodward, the newly-elected American magistrate of the Fourteenth Ward, met another gang, headed by Franklin H. Nabb, in Lovely-lane, on Tuesday night. Woodward seized Nabb and claimed him as his prisoner, when a promiscuous fight ensued. The Plug Uglies proved victorious, and Nabb, with his party, retreated. He stopped finally, and asked for his cap, when Woodward again attacked him with a pistol, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Several colored damsels, while at a party in Baton Rouge, La., fell to quarreling. The strife of tongues finally became one of fists. Summing up the results of the encounter, the *Gazette* says: "The principal damage, however, was to the dry goods; some of the point lace became pointless, some of the silks were converted into lute strings, and one of the victors left the battle-field with a triumphant air and nothing but hoops."

Mrs. Oliver, of Butternuts, Otsego County, committed suicide by drowning herself on the 18th, in Bushnell's mill-pond. She left a note on a table in her room at home, stating that her body would be found in the mill-pond, but gave no reason for the attempt which she proposed to make on her life. She had been married but about three months, and seemed to be perfectly sane.

The Charleston *Courier* says in digging a grave, on the 24th inst., in the cemetery of the Unitarian Church, on Archdale-street, a bayonet was found at the depth of five feet. This Church, originally called the Second Independent Church, had the walls erected before the Revolution, under the care of Rev. WM. TENNENT, and it was used during the British occupation of "Charlestown" for barracks. The bayonet is, no doubt, a relic of that occupation.

A daughter of Mr. Harvey, of Leverett[illegible], Mass., when returning from a visit to a sister who lived three miles from her father's house, lost her way on account of the roads not having been broken through the newly-fallen snow, and was frozen to death.

George Cumbers, an ex-policeman, shot George Frey, a lamplighter, in New-Orleans, on the 22d, to revenge himself for some injury which he had suffered at his hands. Frey was discharging his duties at the time, and was entirely unarmed.

The Episcopal Church in Pine Meadow, Litchfield County, Conn., was burned to the ground on Friday night, with all its contents. Loss $6,000; insured for $3,000 in a Hartford office.

Otto Bahrland, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who had completed his medical studies in Baltimore, shot himself accidentally while loading his pistol to shoot at a mark. He died in three hours.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Patents at Washington has decided that the [illegible] *surface rotary feed for sewing machines was invented* by W. H. Akin, in 1850.

At the recent Conference of St. Vincent of St. Paul, which was held in Washington, about $300 were realized for the benefit of the poor of that city.

Miss Day, daughter of the City Attorney of Troy, while skating, fell through the ice with her gentleman escort. The two were rescued with difficulty.

The Newport Kidnapping Case.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF AN ORPHAN GIRL FROM RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent number of your paper appeared a communication signed "Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island," in relation to a young girl that it is charged "has recently been enticed to return to New-Orleans, and that now she is liable to be sold to the highest bidder, unless the sum of $1,000 can be raised for her ransom." In reply to this allegation, Bishop Clark authoritatively states "that the girl returned to the place of her birth at the instigation of her mother, and of her own free will, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of her friends in Providence."

Bishop Clark further states, that he has "positive evidence that the girl is now residing with her mother in New-Orleans," and that "having been born a slave, according to the laws of Louisiana, she is now liable to be sold by the State, unless some one claims her." Bishop Clark further alleges, that "to prevent this, and also to clear himself of any legal liability in case the girl should fall into crime, the gentleman who originally owned her desires that her mother should purchase her at a nominal price," and that "it is probable that she has thus been transferred to her mother before the present time."

Although it is not to be doubted that Bishop Clark's statements are critically accurate, it is to be regretted, in view of the excitement the transaction to which he refers has caused in Rhode Island, that he has not more definitely rehearsed the data upon which they are founded, and these remarks are made under the hope that they may draw from him an answer in full, to the allegations that have been made by the girl and her friends, accompanied with a statement of the testimony and facts upon which it is founded. So far as the writer's knowledge extends the story of the girl, [illegible]

[illegible] other children on an equality, being not darker than many of the Caucasian race. About the period of the death of the lady who brought the girl to Newport she was placed at service, and when about fifteen years of age was living with a family in Providence, when a woman and a tall black man came and carried the girl off, the woman saying that she had property for the girl, and that she thought she should settle in New-York. In a letter to a friend in Newport, under date of Oct. 9, 1859, the girl herself, on this point, simply says, "last [illegible] my mother came for me," and that she was told by a female friend that her mother might sell her if she returned to New-Orleans. The Providence Journal alleges that the mother and two other colored people came to Providence, and "partly by persuasion and partly by force, succeeded in carrying her off." This would seem to imply a case of abduction. The girl further says, that "on the 9th of September I was arrested by two police officers," through the agency, as she alleges, of a friend of the gentleman claiming her as his property, who had orders "to carry me to the negro traders' yard, to be sold to the highest bidder; but the officers took pity on me, and locked me up in jail for safe keeping, because if they carried me to the traders' yard my mother would not see me again." It would seem, if the girl's statement is to be relied upon, that there was a time when she wished to return North, for she says that "when I wanted to come back, Mr. —— said that they had dressed me up so that I would not know my work." She further says, that "they want a thousand dollars for me;" that "[illegible] thought that Mr. —— would do the like of that;" and that "the officers think it is a very mean thing, indeed." The statements made by the girl in this letter are substantially reiterated in another of the same date, addressed to a lady in Providence, in which last she says: "They want to sell me on some cotton or sugar plantation, if my mother or father can't buy me. They want a thousand dollars for me." She also alleges in this letter that "when I wanted to go back, Mr. ——," the gentleman claiming her, "said that I had been here, and dressed up so, that I would not be fit to work; and that he gave an order to Mr. —— to have me carried to a negro trader's yard, to be sold to the highest bidder; but the officers took pity on me and carried me to jail, where he could not get me;" adding "that if I had not been put there my mother would never see me again." In both letters she speaks of being unwell, having "a very bad cold from being in jail."

In a letter from the girl's mother, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 15, 1859, addressed to a gentleman in Rhode Island, she says that on the 10th of that month "my house was suddenly assailed by two police officers, bearers of an order from ——," the gentleman referred to by the girl, "which order authorized them to enter my premises, and then and there arrest, without any [illegible] my daughter, and to lodge her in the [illegible] to be transferred to a [illegible] same cane or cotton plantation."

The writter has [illegible] a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, under date of [illegible] November, 1859, from which the following passage, referring to the girl, is extracted: "To prevent her being placed with a trader for sale, the mother has agreed to pay $1,000 for her. Nothing yet paid, nor any act of sale passed; it will be soon." This gentleman had been requested to inquire into the facts of the case on the spot at an early date, and it would seem from the tenor of the letter that he obtained his information in part, if not in whole, from the person whom both the girl and mother allege to be the agent through whom the sale was contracted.

In a letter from the girl to a lady in Rhode Island, under date of 20th November, 1859, she alludes incidentally to the bill of sale being in the possession of Mr. ——, a Notary Public, and further says, "they have sold me to mother," and that the bill of sale had been forwarded for signature to the wife of the gentleman by whose orders she had been sold, but that she declines signing it. If this statement of the girl is to be relied on, it would seem not only to conflict with that of Bishop Clark, in regard to the girl's being owned in his own right, by the gentleman to whom the Bishop alludes; but the refusal of his wife to perfect the bill of sale, might give some color to the allegation that has been made in some quarters, to the effect that the girl, if a slave at all, really belongs to an estate now in the hands of executors—the same executors being trustees for several orphan infants who inherit a small property contingent upon the payment of the debts of the testator, among whose assets the price of the girl in question constitutes a very important item.

Whatever may be the real merits of the case, it would seem no more than right and proper that, before abandoning this more than orphaned child to a life of servitude and shame, Bishop Clark should favor the public with something further in regard to the nature of the testimony upon which his conclusions are founded, for it certainly does seem, from the narrative of the mother and girl, sustained as it is by other testimony, that some person or persons did intend, previous to the affair being exposed, to obtain something more than a "nominal price" for the poor girl, however that intention may have since been modified or abandoned, and possibly to the suspected parties would seem to demand a disclosure as to who was to receive the $1,000. Bishop Clark states that the "young girl," previous to her abduction from Providence, "had been for some time a member of the Sunday-school of Grace Church, of that city." [illegible] then would it seem to be if this [illegible] has been [illegible] to return to New-Orleans [illegible] wolves in sheep's clothing [illegible] they may, there to be delivered [illegible] that he himself, as Bishop and shepherd of Christ's fold, should "leave the ninety-and-nine of his flock in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it," and "when he hath found it," bind up its wounds, pouring therein oil and wine, and lay it on his shoulders and return with it to Providence "rejoicing." Verily, verily, the good Bishop would then find many of his "friends and neighbors" ready to rejoice with him, who have now sore misgivings in regard to the fate of the missing lamb of his flock, notwithstanding the shepherd's assurance that it is "probable she has been transferred to her mother," for a "nominal price." VIRGINIUS.

Personal Liberty Bills.

WHAT STATES HAVE ENACTED THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct one or two errors that appear in your paper—one of which especially has a rather important bearing.

One of your editorials states that Vermont is the only State which has passed a Personal Liberty bill; that in Massachusetts it was vetoed, and in New-York defeated in the Senate. The facts are these:

In 1850 Vermont led the way, immediately after the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, by adopting a stringent Personal Liberty law.

In 1858 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed one yet more [illegible] which was vetoed by Gov. Gardner, on May [illegible] immediately passed over his head by [illegible] and 230 to 76 in the House, and [illegible]

Michigan adopted a [illegible] law at the same time.

Wisconsin adopted a [illegible] stringent law afterwards, declaring [illegible] upon judgments obtained under the Fugitive Slave law absolutely void, and this law [illegible]. It is no abstraction, but a real working law.

All these laws secure trial by jury to every fugitive slave.

Maine has forbidden all State officers from assisting in capturing or holding fugitives from labor, and has denied the use of her jails.

These laws will be found in Laws of Massachusetts, 1858, p. [illegible]; Laws of Michigan, 1855, p. 413; Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, ch. 158, p. 912; Revised Statutes of Maine, [illegible]; Laws of Vermont, 1850.

In this State the Liberty bill received 86 votes, against 22 in the Assembly, and failed in the Senate only from want of time—not of votes. Another bill, which simply forbade the taking of a fugitive at all under any circumstances, failed in both Houses, for want of votes, as you state. This latter bill is the one that also failed by a few votes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

You will no doubt agree that no prophet is required to foretell that a Personal Liberty bill of some sort will be enacted by our incoming Legislature.

I wish [illegible] for the benefit of your Washington correspondent, that Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, was not an "Anti-Lecomptonite," but, on the contrary, he strenuously supported the Lecompton bill, and was so determined in its favor that he refused to support the "English" bill, because it emasculated Lecompton. I think "Nobody" owes Mr. Bonham an apology.

Your correspondent speaks to-day of Mr. "Thos. Dawes Eliot," of the "Adams District" of Massachusetts. Mr. T. D. Eliot represents the New-Bedford District. Mr. H. L. Dawes represents Adams. Which is the one intended? Yours, obediently,

ONE WHO KEEPS POSTED.

The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

PIERMONT, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been an almost constant reader of THE TIMES from its commencement, I will give it credit for noticing promptly most of the important events which occur throughout the civilized world, and particularly those which interest your home readers, but I have never seen any special notice or allusion to the "Northern Railroad of New Jersey," which now constitutes one of the many and important avenues connecting the City of New-York with the adjacent country. In fact I believe that THE TIMES was not represented at the celebration which was held at Piermont on the 26th of May last, in honor of the completion of the road from Piermont to Jersey City.

The affair, however, was duly chronicled by some of the other City papers, and I will now, with your permission, proceed to inflict upon your readers a brief account of the road from its first inception to the present time, with the single preliminary remark, that the name or title of a railroad is generally supposed to bear some coincidence, or relation, either to the route which it occupies or the places which it connects; but this particular road has never, so far as I have learned, been considered open to that objection.

From the time of opening the Eastern Division of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in 1841, to the leasing of the line of road from Suffern *via* Patterson to Jersey City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company in 1852, the inhabitants of Rockland County had been very well accommodated, by having three or four daily trains and boats running in both directions between Suffern, Piermont and New-York. But since that time they have had only one daily train connecting with a small and inconvenient boat to and from New-York, through the Summer. And, in the Winter, they have been obliged to go from Piermont "around the Horn," as it was called, *via* Suffern to New-York, traveling a distance of about fifty miles and back, at an expense of from eighty cents to one dollar in each direction.

The distance from New-York to Piermont is twenty-five miles; from Piermont to Suffern, eighteen miles, and from Suffern to New-York thirty-two miles. Consequently that portion of the country bounded by these three lines, presents the form of a scalene triangle, with the front, or river side, *rock-bound*, a great portion of its length, by the Palisades.

This circumstance accounts for the fact, which has never been fully understood or appreciated, that no portion of the country contiguous to New-York, and lying within the same distance of it, has been so much secluded, and so difficult of access, as the front or easterly side of this triangular territory, embracing, as it does, the most desirable portions of Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., for purposes of country residences.

The only public conveyance through any portion of it, previous to the construction of the Northern Railroad, was a line of stages running over a plank-road from Hoboken to Hackensack two or three times each day. Good improved farms, with convenient and substantial buildings, could be bought at from sixty to eighty dollars per acre. And the uncultivated timber lands lying along the top and westerly slope of the Palisades were held at from twenty to forty dollars per acre.

Early in 1854 the expediency of commencing the construction of this Railroad was discussed by Messrs. ELEAZER LORD, THOS. E. BLANCHE, SILAS SEYMOUR and others in Rockland County, New-York; and Messrs. THOS. W. DEMAREST, JOHN VAN BRUNT, RALPH DEMAREST, THOS. H. HERRING, THOS. CUMMINGS, Jr., and others, in New-Jersey; and during the Fall of that year a preliminary survey and estimate was made, by Major D. P. DeWITT, under the direction of S. SEYMOUR, which demonstrated that the line would be unusually cheap and direct.

During the ensuing year, a Company was organized under a charter previously obtained from the Legislature of New-Jersey, and $135,000 of stock were subscribed by the farmers and others residing along the line of the proposed road. In 1857, Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] Chief Engineer, and he made a careful survey and location of the line. Early in 1858, a contract was concluded by the Company with Messrs. BRADFORD S. SEYMOUR and JAMES M. TOWER for the construction and equipment of the road.

The work was immediately commenced, and prosecuted with great vigor by the contractors; and completed, so as to connect with the New-York and Erie Railroad at the slaughter-house west of Bergen Hill on the 26th of May, 1859. The road was run by, and for the benefit of, the contractors until the 1st of October last, when the contract was canceled, and it was delivered to the Company at a total cost, including outfit, of about $344,000, or an average of about $16,000 per mile for 21 28-100 miles, this being the distance actually constructed between the Piermont and Bergen junctions. That portion of the road lying within the State of New-York was constructed under a special act of the Legislature, authorizing its extension to Piermont.

The Company have issued a mortgage upon the road of $200,000, running twenty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York.

The line of the road, as at present operated, commences at the lower Piermont station, (which is about one mile from the end of the Pier,) and follows the track of the Piermont branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad about one mile, to the upper Piermont station. It then diverges from the line of the Erie road, and takes a southerly direction, passing through, or near the villages of Tappantown, Closter, Schraalenbergh, Englewood, English Neighborhood, New Durham, and within four miles of Hackensack, (at the crossing of the plank road at Kelly's,) to the junction of the main line of the New-York and Erie Railroad on the west side of Bergen Hill. From this point it follows the track of the New-York and Erie Railroad through the Bergen cut to the Cortlandt-street Ferry-house at Jersey City. The entire distance being twenty-five and one half miles, or about one hour's run with a passenger train.

The line from the upper Piermont station to Bergen Junction, runs nearly parallel with, and from one to two miles from the west shore of the Hudson river, [illegible] purposes, equal to an air line, and the grade line is nearly level. There are no draw, or truss bridges, or high embankments upon the road. After the completion of the Bergen Tunnel, it will be optional with the Company whether to terminate the road at Jersey City, Long Dock, or Hoboken.

The management of the Company is in the hands of the following gentlemen as Directors, all of whom are known to be men of high standing and ability in the communities where they reside: Hon. Thos. H. Herring, President, and Messrs. Thos. W. Demarest, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Isaac M. Dederer, Thos. Cummings, Jr., Ralph S. Demarest and John Van Brunt. Hon. Thos. W. Demarest acted as President and Jno. N. Billings as Director, during the construction of the road, after which they resigned.

Since the 1st October last, Mr. BRADFORD S. SEYMOUR, one of the contractors, and brother of the late H. C. SEYMOUR, (formerly State Engineer and Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad,) has been appointed General Superintendent; and he is now devoting his entire time, large railroad experience, and untiring energy to the successful operation of the road.

Having already trespassed upon your columns to a greater length than I originally intended, I will reserve for a future communication some remarks upon the business of the road; its effect upon the country through which it passes, and the prospect of its early extension up the west shore of the Hudson to Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, &c. ROCKLAND.

A New Religious Society in Kansas.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald* publishes a long statement from Messrs. LANE, OLDHAM and STEARNS, who act as a Committee on behalf of a new religious Society, which has been formed in that place. The organization seems to be a reformatory institution. It has appointed "Committees" on benevolence, on public reforms, on intellectual culture, &c., and the basis of the system is "reason." The Committee say:

"We believe that the time has fully come for Reason to assert her prerogatives, and for her to be enthroned upon the altar of Religion. The attempt has too long been made to divorce Reason from Faith—to declare that Reason will lead to infidelity—and must not be obeyed fully in religious matters. Now, we most emphatically believe, that so far from Religion and Reason being in the least degree inimical to each other, they are twin-born sisters, and both of them the fair daughters of the Church of the living God. In other words, the church in Heaven being the bride—the Lamb's wife—Religion and Reason are the fruits of that mystic union, the heavenly visitants sent down to earth by the mighty Jehovah, to adorn and beautify it with their sacred presence."

One article of the Constitution reads as follows:

"ART. 3. The members of this Association hereby agree, in their weekly and other meetings, and at all other times and places, as far as is consistent with their business relations and the proprieties of life, to labor for the elucidation and advancement of humanitary principles in morals and theology."

DR. FRANKLIN ABROAD.

A Curious Letter, hitherto Unpublished, from Benjamin Franklin.

The following letter, which we believe has never been published hitherto, gives some very curious notes of the observations and reflections of DR. FRANKLIN upon his first visit to France. It is addressed to his wife:

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1767.

DEAR POLLY: I am always pleased with a letter from you, and I flatter myself that you may be sometimes pleased with one from me, though it should be of little importance, such as this, which is to consist of a few occasional remarks made here and on my journey hither.

Soon after I left you in that agreeable society at Bromley, I took the resolution of making a trip with Sir JOHN PRINGLE into France. We set out on the 28th past. All the way to Dover we were furnished with post-chaises hung so as to lean forward, the top coming down over one's eyes like a hood, as if to prevent one's seeing the country, which being one of my greatest pleasures, I was engaged in perpetual disputes with the inn-keepers and postilions about getting the straps taken up a hole or two before, and let down as much behind, they insisting the chaise leaning forward was an ease to the *horses*, and that the contrary would kill them. They added their reasons for this, which were no reasons at all, and made me, as upon a hundred other occasions, almost wish that mankind had not been endowed with a reasoning faculty, since they know so little how to make use of it, and so often mislead themselves by it, and that they had been furnished with a good sensible instinct instead of it.

At Dover the next morning we embarked for Calais with a number of passengers who had never been before at sea. They would previously make a hearty breakfast, because if the wind should fail we might not get over till supper time. Doubtless they thought that when they had paid for their breakfast they had a right to it, and that when they had swallowed it they were sure of it. But they were obliged to deliver it up. If you, my dear friend, ever go to sea, take my advice, and live sparingly a day or two beforehand; the sickness, if any, will be lighter, and sooner over. Got to Calais that day.

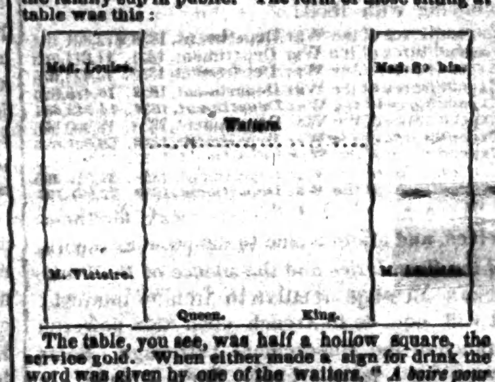
Various impositions are suffered from boatmen, porters, &c., on both sides of the water. I know not which are most rapacious, the English or the French; but the latter have, with their knavery, the most politeness.

The roads we found equally good with ours in England. But then the poor peasants complained to us sadly that they were obliged to work upon the roads full two months in the year, without being paid for their labor; whether this is true or no, or whether, like Englishmen, they grumble, cause or no cause, I have not been able fully to inform myself. The women we saw on the road to Boulogne, and in the inns and villages, were generally of dark complexions; but arriving at Abbeville, we found a sudden change—a multitude of women in that place appearing remarkably fair.

As soon as we left Abbeville the swarthiness returned. I speak generally; for here are some fair women at Paris, who, I think, are not whitened by art. As to rouge, they don't pretend to imitate nature in laying it on. There is no gradual diminution of color from the full bloom on the middle of the cheek to the faint tint near the sides; nor does it show itself differently in different faces. I have not yet had the honor of being at a lady's toilet, to see how it is laid on; but I fancy I could tell you how it is done. Cut a hole of three inches' diameter in a piece of paper; place it on the side of your face in such a manner as that the *top of the hole* may be just under your eye; then, with a brush dipped in the color, paint your face and paper together; so when the paper is taken off, there will remain a patch of red exactly the form of the hole. This is the mode from the actress on the stage upwards, through all the ranks of ladies to the Princesses of the blood; but it stops there, the Queen not using it, having in the serenity, complacency and benignity that shine so eminently in (or rather through) her countenance, sufficient beauty, though now an old woman, to do extremely well without it.

You see I speak of the Queen as if I had seen her, and so I have; for you must know I have been at Court. We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the honor of being presented to the King. He spoke to us both very graciously and cheerfully; is a handsome man, has a very lively look and appears younger than he is.

In the evening we were at the *Grand Couvert*, when the family sup in public. The form of those sitting at table was this:



The table, you see, was half a hollow square, the service gold. When either made a sign for drink the word was given by one of the waiters, "*A boire pour le Roi*," or, "*A boire pour la Reine*," &c. Then two persons within the square approached, one with wine and the other with water, in the carafes; each drank a little glass of what they brought, and then put both the carafes, with a little glass on a salver, and presented it.

The distance from each other was such as that three other chairs might have been placed between any two of them. An officer of the Court brought us up through the crowd of spectators, and placed Sir JOHN so as to stand between the King and Madame ADELAIDE, and me between the Queen and Madame VICTOIRE. The King talked a good deal to Sir JOHN, asking many questions about our royal family; and did me too the honor of taking some notice of me. That's saying enough; for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this King and Queen, as to have a whit less regard than I *used to have* for ours. No Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own King and Queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable.

The civilities we everywhere receive give us the strongest impressions of French politeness. It seems to be a point settled here universally, that strangers are to be treated with respect; and one has just the same deference shown one here, by being a stranger, as in England by being a lady. The Custom-house officers at Porte St. Denis, as we entered Paris, were about to seize two dozen of excellent Bordeaux wine, given us at Boulogne, and which we brought with us; but as soon as they found we were strangers, it was immediately remitted to us on that account.

At the church of Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, &c., for the deceased Dauphiness, we found an immense crowd, who were kept out by the guards; but the officer being told we were *strangers from England*, he immediately admitted us, accompanied, and showed us everything. Why don't we practice this urbanity to Frenchmen? Why should they be allowed to out-do us in anything?

Traveling is one way of lengthening lives, at least in appearance. It is only a fortnight since I left London, but the variety of scenes we have gone through makes it seem equal to six months living in one place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater change, too, in my own person than I could have done in six years at home. I had not been here six days before my taylor and peruquier had transformed me into a Frenchman. Only think what a figure I make in a little bag-wig and naked ears.

They told me I had become twenty years younger, and looked very *gallant*; so being in Paris where the mode is to be sacredly followed, I was once very near making love to my friend's wife.

This letter will cost you a shilling; and you may think it cheap when you consider that it cost me at least fifty guineas to get into the situation that enables me to write it. Besides, I might, if I had staid at home, have won, perhaps, two shillings of you at cribbage. By the way, now I mention cards, let me tell you that "quadrille" is quite out of fashion here, and English whist all the mode at Paris and at Court.

And pray look upon it as no small matter, that, surrounded as I am by the glories of the world, and by dissipations and amusements of all sorts, I remember you and DOLLY, and all the dear folks at Bromley. It is true I cannot help it, but must and ever shall remember you all with pleasure. Need I add that I am particularly, my dear, good friend,

Yours, most affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

The Mount Vernon Enterprise.

MR. JOHN A. WASHINGTON SOLVENT—THE PROPERTY SECURE.

Miss CUNNINGHAM, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, publishes the following statement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement has appeared in many of the public prints to the effect that Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON had failed, and the Mount Vernon Association had lost the money paid over to him, in consequence of mortgages and liens upon the estate! I have delayed the contradiction of these rumors until I could receive, from proper authority, such facts as would, for the future, make it *impossible* for the public to repeat a similar assertion. I, therefore, lay before you not only a letter of the Clerk of the county where the deeds are recorded, but also a full exposé of all the grants and titles of the "Mount Vernon Estate," from the first grant. The $6,000 referred to in the letter was long since paid by Mr. WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of the Press, throughout the country, who have given circulation to the rumor of Mr. WASHINGTON's insolvency, will please give publication to the falsity of the statements as contained in the letter below. ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM,

Regent Mt. Vernon L. A. U.

CLERK'S OFFICE, FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT, Dec. 12, 1859.

MADAM: Yours of the 8th inst. has been received. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Esq., of Mount Vernon has title to 1,225 acres of land in this county, known as the "Mount Vernon Estate." It was conveyed to him by his mother, Mrs. JANE C. WASHINGTON, on the 18th day of September, 1850, under the authority vested in her by the will of her husband, JOHN A. WASHINGTON, the elder. The conveyance was in fee, without any charge or reservation whatever, except to Mrs. WASHINGTON, the fishing shores thereof during her life, and a charge of $6,000 to Mrs. WM. F. ALEXANDER. The property at the time of the conveyance was clear of all incumbrances whatever, and Mr. WASHINGTON since the said conveyance to him, has never mortgaged the same or otherwise incumbered it; nor is there any judgment against him, or other lien upon the said land, except that in the deed from Mrs. WASHINGTON to him as aforesaid.

The contract between the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association and Mr. WASHINGTON is dated the 6th day of April, 1858, and was admitted to record in this Court on the 19th day of April, 1858.

Most respectfully, yours,

ALFRED MOSS, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE.

1. Grant from —— Culpepper to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington, 1674.
2. Grant from George H. Jeffreys to Nicholas Spencer and John A. Washington, 1677, for 5,000 acres of land, on record in land office in Virginia, Richmond.
3. Will of said John Washington, 1675, bequeathing his share of above land to his son Lawrence Washington, on record in Westmoreland County, Virginia.
4. Division of above land (5,000 acres) between Spencer and Washington, 1690, on record in Stafford County, Virginia.
5. Deed from Augustine Washington, conveying said 2,500 acres to his son Lawrence Washington, recorded at a session of the General Court of Virginia, held at the capital, Oct. 23, 1740.
6. Will of Augustine Washington, confirming the above deed of 1740, on record in King George County, Virginia, May, 1743.
7. Will of Lawrence Washington, made in 1751, bequeathed said 2,500 acres (called by him Mount Vernon) to George Washington, on record about 1752-1753, in Fairfax County, Virginia.
8. Will of George Washington, bequeathing Mount Vernon and 4,000 acres to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, on record about 1800, in Fairfax County, Virginia.
9. [illegible] bequeathing Mount Vernon and lands, containing [illegible] acres, to his nephew, John A. Washington, on record in Fairfax County, Virginia, [illegible]
10. Will of John A. Washington, on record in Jefferson County, Va., 1832.
11. A deed from Mrs. Jane C. Washington, (widow of John A. Washington,) to her eldest son, John A. Washington, conveying to him under the power of appointment given her by her husband's will, Mount Vernon, and the 1,225 acres of land attached to it, on record in Fairfax County, 1850.
12. Will of Mrs. Jane C. Washington, bequeathing Mount Vernon to her son, John A. Washington, and thus confirming the deed she had already made him, on record in Jefferson County, Va., 1855.
13. Contract between John A. Washington and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, for the purchase of the latter of 200 acres of the above land, on record in Fairfax County, Va., 1858.

DEATH OF A NUN.—Yesterday morning the funeral obsequies of Sister MARY CYRILLE DE NECKERE, who died on Sunday morning, were performed in the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden-street, below Twelfth. The church was thronged to excess. Rev. Mr. CARTER, Pastor, officiated. The deceased was 36 years old, and was 15 years in religion, as a Sister of the Convent of Notre Dame. She was a niece of the late Archbishop DE NECKERE, of New-Orleans, and had two brothers who were Jesuit priests. She was connected with the Church of the Assumption for two years, and was a teacher in the Academy for young ladies attached thereto.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Dec. 28.*

A SHIP FOR THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—The ship *Rockall* has been purchased by WAINWRIGHT & TAPPAN, for $12,000, to be used as a nautical school for boys of the State Reform School. The ship is of 700 tons burden, and will be able to accommodate 150 boys, with the necessary officers. The vessel is in good condition, and the purchase includes spare sails, spars, &c., of the value of about $600. The name of the vessel will probably be changed, and it is expected she will be located in Boston Harbor, and that the school will be commenced in the coming Spring. A practice-vessel, brig-rigged, of 100 tons, is also to be purchased for the use of the school. Negotiations are now in progress to secure such a vessel.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.*

LAW REPORTS.

Singular Suit for Slander.

Russell O. Root vs. Richard T. Hartshorn.—This was an action for slander, the particulars of which were stated in the TIMES of Nov. 29. It has been on trial for many days before Justice JAMES, at Circuit, and was concluded a day or two since.

The slander complained of consisted in having charged the plaintiff with having sworn to seventeen lies, reference being made to plaintiff's testimony on a certain trial.

In charging the jury, Justice JAMES in substance, said that the questions of fact were entirely with the jury, the province of the Court being to interpret the law and call attention to the leading features of the case. If it came to the question of damages, it was for the jury to determine the amount, which in a suit of this nature could not be proven. It was an action of slander, and the complaint contained two counts. The first averred that the defendant charged plaintiff with having "sworn to seventeen lies, either of which would send him to the State Prison," in a certain prior proceeding. The second count averred that defendant asserted that plaintiff was "a perjured villain." Both counts had been proven, and defendant admitted the utterance of the words, but denied malice, and in his answer sets up in justification the truth of the charges, and he specified 20 instances in which he alleged that plaintiff had testified falsely on the trial referred to. That trial grew out of the publication of "The Marine Register," and the matter in controversy in the trial was the [illegible], copyright, the terms of publication, receipts, debts and expenses. Judge JAMES desired them to bear in mind that any statement made in that trial, however false, was not perjury unless it was material to the issue thereon, or to some matters connected therewith which bore on that controversy.

The first specification was that Root swore that "Taylor, Hartshorn & King came to his store together in December, 1856, when the publication was proposed." The allegation was that Hartshorn went to the store when the publication was proposed in January. The specification was not proven as averred, and if it were, Judge JAMES said he could not see how the fact was material in the former trial, and perjury could not be predicated upon it.

The second specification was that Root swore that he "told them the difficulty of reading such matter, not being accustomed to it, where all were proper names, and if Taylor, Hartshorn & King would take that off their hands they would give them (T., H. & K.) three-fifths of the net profits." The proof was that Root swore that T., H. & K. proposed to divide the profit equally, and that the final arrangement was made some weeks afterwards, and that the proposition, somewhat as stated, was then made, except that the proof was that the proposition to take the reading off their hands came from T., H. & K. Defendant denied that Root said any such thing. The proof was balanced and the proof was that the proofs were read by T., H. & K., and they did share three-fifths of the profits. It was difficult to see how this was material, as the agreement was in writing.

The third specification was that Root showed Taylor, Hartshorn & King the accounts several times—particularly to Hartshorn, and explained them to him one day. The answer denied that they ever showed the accounts, or made the explanation. The proof was that Root swore as stated, but, in addition to that, that he meant the ledger. Taylor swore he had been shown the ledger. Root's clerks swore that they had shown the accounts, and Allison, Root's partner, testified that he had cast up the ledger account several times, and showed it to Taylor, Hartshorn & King, and explained it to them.

The fourth specification was that Root swore that Taylor, Hartshorn & King never made any objection to the items of the account until the progress of that suit. The proof on this was the same as on the third specification.

The fifth specification was that Root swore that "all the materials used in the register were charged at the cost price to Taylor, Hartshorn & Co., and no profit charged to Root & Co." There was no attempt to show that a profit was charged on the paper used, but that some seven or eight reams of paper were charged for more than was used. This would not falsify the claim that there was no profit charged [illegible] no expert was called [illegible] In the printer's bill it was shown that, in the ordinary course of trade, Root & Co. were entitled to six months credit, but the printer wanting money before it came due, Root paid him, deducting the discount, which deduction he did not carry to the credit of the joint account, but to himself,—it being proven that Root & Co. were to furnish the capital to carry on the publication. The Judge charged that, in the ordinary course of business, Root & Co. would be entitled to this discount, and not the joint account.

The sixth specification was that Root swore that "the first time he heard that T. H. & K. claimed to be authors, was when they brought a paper to transfer the copyright." The evidence upon this point was diverse, but was only material as bearing upon the question of Root's knowledge of their making a previous claim to that stated.

The seventh specification was that Root swore he did not know that anybody were authors if T. H. & K. were not, "up to this time." As this was the expression of an opinion, and not the assertion of a fact, and not material to the issue, perjury could not be predicated upon the statement, nor could it be a basis of justification of the charge. If, however, the jury believed that Root meant to assert a falsehood that he did know, then it would amount to sufficient basis on which to rest the charge of his having uttered an untruth.

The eighth specification was that Root swore, "We proposed such a work in 1852, but were advised not to publish it." The Court charged that the proof did not sustain the allegation—that it showed that Root did not swear that he prepared such a work, but that they conceived and proposed such a work.

The ninth specification involved the question of the authorship of the rules; the charge being that Root swore that J. W. Griffith wrote them from a draft by T. H. & K.; that Griffith told him so, and that T. H. & K. had not the ability so to write them. The point was whether Griffith told Root so. If he had, and yet never had written them, Root told an untruth, but was not guilty of perjury. The remainder of the specification was the expression of an opinion, and unless it could be shown that Root knew T. H. & K. had the ability, perjury could not be predicated upon that.

The tenth specification was that Root testified that the rules were revised by the Board of Underwriters, and matter stricken out and new matter inserted by the Underwriters. This was proven substantially as alleged. T. H. & K. testified that the Board of Underwriters never made alterations, and that the book was printed as written by themselves. Plaintiff had proved that Mr. Warring, an inspector, had had proofs, and had made many alterations, but he could not say they were inserted in the work. It was proven by Mr. Smith, a member of the Board, that he made many alterations in proof. The jury must judge from the evidence. The eleventh specification was that "Root swore T. H. & K. never objected to these alterations." T. H. & K. testified that they did object. But Root had not testified that T. H. & K. knew of these alterations, and if they did not know of them, they could not object. They might have made general objections, and if so, it did not prove that Mr. Root swore falsely in saying that the alterations were made by the Board of Underwriters, and that T. H. & K. did not object to them. But if T. H. & K. did know of these alterations, and did object, and Root swears they did not, then it might be that one or the other swore falsely. It was the duty of the jury to remark the testimony, if they could, consistent with the truth of either party, and only in the event of their being unable to do so were they to fix false swearing upon either. The twelfth and thirteenth specifications were that Root swore he had consulted different members of the Underwriters, who said if T. H. & K.'s name were in the book it would kill it. That he explained this to T. H. & K., who made no objections when it was explained. The proof by Mr. Walter, Secretary of the Underwriters, was that he had so stated to Mr. Root. The perjury alleged consists in saying that T. H. & K. did not object to their name being left out of the book. From the proof the Court charged it was uncertain whether Root did not mean that they made no objection to assertion of Walter. The jury must consider the materiality of this upon the former trial, and then judge of the credibility of the witness. In the fourteenth specification, perjury is alleged in Root's swearing that T. H. & K. had not requested the copyright to be taken out in their name before it was taken out. The Court charged that the proof did not contradict the statement of Mr. Root, but they were to take into consideration all the evidence of the former trial, and determine the result for themselves. The fifteenth specification was proved, but the Court charged that there was no sufficient evidence for its falsity. The sixteenth and seventeenth specifications charged that Root swore the rules were printed from Mr. Lawson's and not from T. H. & K.'s copy. The testimony upon this point was in conflict; but it might be that the rules were drawn up T. H. & K., left at Root's store, taken away and revised by Lawson, put into type. If the jury found that what plaintiff meant was the rules were not printed from T. H. & K.'s manuscript, then there was no perjury. But if they found that Root meant to say that T. H. & K.'s manuscript was not put in type at all, then they might find that Root swore to what was false, and if so they must decide if it was with intent to commit perjury. The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth specifications the Court did not attach much importance to. The Court, in conclusion, charged that if the jury found that Root had sworn falsely in any one instance it justified the second count, and went so far to justify the first count as to make the damages merely nominal. He stated also, that it was at the discretion of the jury to assess punitive damages.

Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $50.

For plaintiff, H. and C. H. Andrews, and David Lord; for defendant, George Carpenter and John Graham.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Hogwood vs. Hutchins, et al.*—Case settled. All the amendments allowed.

Moir et al. vs. Begg et al.—Case settled. Amendments 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 allowed.

Fell et al. vs. Meyer et al.—Case settled. Amendments 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 34 and 48 allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Astor vs. Lent.*—Case settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 2,327 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 11,630 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 37 pkgs. Provisions, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 400 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 800 bales, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb.	8½	8½	[illegible]	8¾
Middling	11	11¼	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—With very moderate arrivals and gradually diminishing supplies, holders are obtaining very firm prices for such lots as are immediately needed by purchasers. Sales have been reported of 6,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 40@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$5 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 75	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 55	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in request, at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is selling, in lots, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal in demand, at $3 80@$4 00 for Jersey, $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to small lots, including fair white Western at $1 40; ordinary Milwaukie Club at $1 21; and fair to very good white Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55, ₩ bushel. Corn has improved, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 84c.@89c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 84c.@88c. for new white Southern; 91c.@93c. for old yellow Southern; and 91c. for old white do., ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at old figures. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c., and Southern at 40c.@42½c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 300 bales North River at $1@$1 06¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at about former rates; sales by auction 220 bales slightly damaged, dew rotted Missouri, at $110@$115 cash, ₩ ton.

HOPS—New are selling, in lots, at 10c.@18c. for inferior to very choice, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive. Prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 52c.; and 200 hhds. Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions have been in slack demand at essentially unaltered rates.

OILS—Have been very quiet, yet prices have been sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 06¼@$16 12½ for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been more sought after, partly for future delivery, at from 8¼c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Lard has been quiet, sales having been confined to 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is also inactive at old figures. Sales 200 bbls., at $4@$5 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 8½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, mainly at from $3 87½@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 600 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb., with 31 hhds. New-Orleans [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.; and 655 boxes Havana, part at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 50 tons Dead Weight at 20s.; also, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; 400 bales Sea Island do. at ½d. ₩ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at 40s.; 40 tcs. do. at 7s.; 5,000 Dry Salted Hides on private terms; 11 tons Leather at 50s.; 300 pkgs. Bacon at 40s.; 9 tons Clover Seed at 45s., and 150 bales Bacon at 40s. For London, 125 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; 400 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 10 tons Clover Seed at 27s. 6d., and 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. miscellaneous Merchandise, and 50 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms. A vessel to Cadiz, with Staves, also on private terms.

MATRIMONIAL.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, twenty-six years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, who leaves soon for Paris, on an extended tour of the Old World, desires to make the acquaintance of a teacher of French or German, of good family and presence, who will join her fate with his own. As the advertiser possesses an income of $5,000 per annum, he would prefer a poor girl, and one whose trials in the past have made her capable of appreciating so desirable a situation as it is in his power to offer. He requires a lady who considers it no weakness to recoil from an unloved and loveless lot, and whose soul has been ennobled by fervent aspirations after the blessedness the Great Master of Life has made attainable to those who seek it "in spirit and truth." It is only necessary for her to be gentle, affectionate, and intelligent; a true woman, with enough of earnest and devoted faith in humanity to joyfully and prayerfully place her fate in the advertiser's keeping, he pledging himself before God to insure her the holiest and serenest happiness permitted on earth, and to prepare her spirit for that better existence which is to come. Only those need answer who believe in disinterested and undying affection—who have a keen realization of the glories of living nobly and purely—who can thrill at the deathless beauties of poetry, painting and music—who would prefer a happy home and one loving presence to all the extravagances and dissipations of the world—who wish to follow in their earthly pilgrimage those gleams of love and light which lead us upwards to the everlasting temples of the Eternal, and who can implicitly receive the writer's assurance that he is serious, and send him their real name, description and address, (appointing an interview,) in the same frank and confiding spirit with which he has written. Address F. C., Box No. 162 Times Office, for two weeks.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction [illegible] She tells the name of [illegible] visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 7 [illegible]-av., above [illegible]-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT AND trustworthy young woman, a situation as good cook and laundress; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; has lived with the best of families in City and country; will be found a first class domestic. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a very capable, reliable girl; is neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for ANNA, at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS COMPETENT to do any kind of housework, a situation in a small, plain family, where she could have a portion of the day for study and improvement; wages not an object. Address O. S., Box 186 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as a good waitress. Can take charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages, $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few families' washing to do at her residence; understands doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the best manner; also, fluting. Call, or address, No. 117 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and laundress, in a private family. Meats, soups, pastry, poultry, and is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at No. [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as a first-class cook; the best of reference can be given. Call, or address, to No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West [illegible]-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—BUSINESS MEN AND FREE LABOR.—A book-keeper and general business young man wishes a situation for three months in any good respectable calling, only asking sufficient wages for his board. Good City reference. Address, through the Post-office, A. L. PRICE.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND STEADY MAN, a situation as porter in a store or hotel; would drive a horse and cart, or Express wagon; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the very best of City reference. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WISHES A PERMANENT situation to drive a wagon; has had long experience delivering goods in the City, and is a good driver. Address Z. K. T., No. 28 Barrow-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands green-houses and graperies; has good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Welshman; understands his business thoroughly; would make himself useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 198 South-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter with good references. Address E., Box No. 184 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States. An active person with a capital of $35 can make $25 per week. Address Box No. 12 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeper—A middle-aged man preferred. Apply, stating qualifications, previous occupations, and salary expected, to T. H. W., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER ABOUT 40 YEARS of age, an American, to take charge of a family of 4 children, eldest 14 and youngest 5 years of age. Address by letter, D. M. JOHNSON, No. 94 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER, AND TO ASSIST in the care of an invalid gentleman. Apply at No. 43 5th-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN years of age, who lives with his parents, at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, No. 165 Broadway.

NURSE WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, for a child between one and two years of age, a Scotch, English, or German Protestant having good references, may apply for information at the office No. 113 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, on second and third floors, with several smaller ones above, to let with or without board; these rooms have every convenience, attached of bath, gas, closet, &c., and will be rented low if applied for immediately; use of kitchen and utensils if required. No. 226 4th-av., near 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, with board, either together or separate. Also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 229 West 23d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 75 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED.—PERSONS DESIRING board in a small quiet family, where but few are taken, in a very retired neighborhood in the vicinity of Bleecker-st., can be accommodated on very reasonable terms; also, a pleasant front room on second floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARD WANTED—OR FURNISHED ROOM, &c., without board, in a small private family, permanently located. Unexceptionable references given if required. Address, with particulars, HOME, Box No. 170 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room in East Broadway, on very reasonable terms. Family small. Call at No. 243 East Broadway.

193 FOURTH-STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON-square.—Two rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of single gentlemen, or a small family, to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO FINE PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, —a suite of three rooms on second floor, and large parlor on third floor, with all improvements, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND RESPECTABILITY can find an agreeable home at No. 36 West 54th-st. Terms moderate. A private family.

SINGING AND THE PIANO.—A YOUNG lady is desirous of making an arrangement with a family to teach singing and the piano in compensation for board. Unexceptionable references can be given as to qualifications, character, &c. Address D. E., Box No. 116 Times Office.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS RECEIVES INTO her family young ladies who have finished their school education, but who wish to pass a few months in New-York for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; references given and required. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 10 East 20th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A person well acquainted with the near-by boot and shoe trade, also, with the eastern market, wishes a situation as a buyer, or would buy and sell both, or be a [illegible] in Boston. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, Box No. 4,158 Post-office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN with moderate capital to secure a pleasant, safe and lucrative business, already well established and steadily increasing; has cost years of close attention, and is only offered because the advertiser is obliged to leave the City. Will sell or lease furnished. For further particulars, call on the premises, at Metropolitan Stock and Bank-Note Exchange, No. 563 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A ONE HALF interest in a well established lamp, coal-oil, and camphene business located on the best business street in the City. $3,000 to $5,000 in cash will be required, for which security can be given if necessary, until a knowledge of the business is acquired. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 195 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—$4,000 (CASH) WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures, with two years' and four months' lease, of the oldest-established drug-store in South Brooklyn, now in full operation for the past sixteen years. For particulars, apply on the premises, of P. A. QUIRK, druggist, corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED and well stocked Drug-store, situated in a thriving country village, about half an hour's ride from New-York. Rent very low. No competition. At present doing a fair business, but which could be very greatly increased. A partner would be taken. For full particulars, call on HENRY HAYDOCK, 59 Beekman-st.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 300 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 50 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 20 William-st., Newark, N. J.

$30,000.—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner wanted with about this amount in a dry goods commission house, now having a special capital of $60,000, and an established business, which can be readily increased. All communications confidential. Address F. T., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY and tea house, on Greenwich-st., doing cash business $1,500 to $2,000 weekly, or will take a partner. Inquire at No. 465 Greenwich-st., after 12 o'clock. One of the present partners retiring 1st of January.

A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a wholesale drug store for sale. Apply at No. 65 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Copartnership under the name or firm of LANE & ANNIN, for the manufacture and sale of Steam, Water and Gas Fittings for Iron Pipe, and the business connected therewith, and have taken the building No. 22 John-st., corner of Gold-st. Their patterns of these articles, manufactured for the past four years by their Mr. ANNIN, and so well known by the Trade as "Annin's Patterns," are believed to be the best in use, and have lately been much improved upon. ANTHONY LANE, JOSEPH ANNIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

TO LET—The front lower store, basement and cellar, No. 22 John-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name or firm of LAWTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent.

P. R. LAWTON.
S. S. BROOKS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

REMOVAL.—BULKLEY BROTHER & CO. CAN be found for the present at No. 25 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocks and Noses.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes.

BRYANTS' PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—Santa Claus—A Colored [illegible]—Jack Sheppard.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Highwayman—[illegible]—Paddy Carey—Stage Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Aladdin.

DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH, NINTH-ST.—[illegible] Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Home and the Horse [illegible]—Circus Feats.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 632 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington After the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

[illegible] GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 266 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House of Representatives listened yesterday to the conclusion of Mr. Morris' invective against the Administration, and heard a plea from Mr. Millson in mitigation. Mr. Grow then took the floor to reply to some remarks made some days before by Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in which the Pennsylvania Representative was charged with defeating the Post-office Appropriation bill. Mr. Grow vehemently repelled the accusation, and declared it unworthy of a gentleman. A sharp colloquy ensued, in which Mr. Branch announced that he should hold Mr. Grow responsible for his words, and the affair was left to be settled as the temper of the two gentlemen, upon reflection, may suggest. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, obtained the floor for a speech reiterating the charge of disorganization as applicable to the Republicans, and announcing the determination of himself and his friends to resist the election of a Republican to the end of the present Congress. Mr. Pryor was interrupted by Messrs. Hickman and McKnight, of Pennsylvania, who interpolated explanations, the latter referring to a paper signed by all the Virginia Congressmen some years since, in which the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" was more distinctly stated than it had ever been since. Previous to the ballot for Speaker, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, withdrew his name from the list, as not likely to concentrate the necessary strength. Mr. Scott, of California, was then urged upon the conservatives as an unexceptionable man; and the vote was taken. It resulted, Sherman 102, Scott 33, Gilmer 14, scattering 11, necessary to a choice 106. The House adjourned.

A telegram from St. Louis apprizes us of an insurrectionary attempt, said to have been made by the slaves on Monday night, in Polk County, in the Southwestern angle of Missouri. At 11 o'clock the population of Bolivar was aroused by shouts and other demonstrations in the public square. Hastening thither, a party of negroes were found to have attacked a number of whites, using stones for weapons. A fight ensued; the blacks retreated into the mountains, where, at the latest moment, they were pursued by armed parties. Large numbers had been imprisoned and severely punished. A Vigilance Committee had been organized for the protection of the town.

Our dates from Brownsville to Dec. 23, announce that Cortinas had met with a reverse, and had abandoned the siege of the town.

The New-Mexican mail, as received at St. Louis, reports the route extremely unsafe, the Indians attacking nearly all the passing trains. The last Overland Mail had only got through with a heavy military escort.

A meeting, disapprobatory of the purposes of Brown and his partisans, was held at Rochester on Wednesday evening. Ex-Gov. Hunt and Hon. James Brooks were among the speakers, and the resolutions, which were stringent and pungent, were adopted, over the ineffectual resistance of a minority.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward was yesterday visited at the Astor House by the members of the Republican Committees, on whose behalf Ex-Judge Peabody welcomed him home. Mr. Seward replied briefly. Between 12 M. and 2 P. M. he received the citizens of New-York in the Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, where, in response to a speech by Mayor Tiemann, he delivered a brief address. At 5 P. M. he set out for his home at Auburn.

A conflagration involving a loss of over half a million of dollars, broke out yesterday in the looking-glass frame manufactory of Messrs. Black, Graham & Co. No 58 Beekman-street and extending through to Ann-street. The extremely cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to operate successfully, as the hydrants in many cases were frozen, and before the flames could be subdued some fifteen buildings were wholly or in part destroyed, among which were the large paper-warehouses of Cyrus W. Field & Co., and Bulkley, Bro. & Co. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. The burnt district is in the form of an oblong, comprising a space of 150 feet front on Beekman-street, and running through to the rear of the buildings directly on the same line in Fulton-street.

Hon. John McLeod Murphy delivered last night a highly interesting lecture on "American Ships and Ship-building," to a large audience, at Clinton Hall. He described the salient points of Naval Architecture to be Safety, Capacity, and Speed, and proceeded to demonstrate how these were best to be obtained. Eckford, Steers, Fulton and other shipbuilders had discriminating praise bestowed on them. The application of steam, as the motive power of ships, brought into review the history of steamships, from the first crossing the ocean by the Savannah, in 1819, though the full consideration of this part of the subject was reserved by the lecturer for another opportunity. The Great Eastern was declared a failure, and a prediction was made that America would yet build larger vessels than that leviathan, and without her faults.

The Stock Market yesterday showed considerable steadiness in demand, and prices on the Share-list left off much the same as on Wednesday. In Money the demand among the Brokers was active, at 6 ♥ cent. on Loans at call, and in [illegible] 7 ♥ cent. No change in Discounts. Foreign bills very dull.

Cotton was inactive. Flour and Wheat were less freely purchased, yet were quite stiffly held. Corn attracted more attention at advanced prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Groceries were in rather better request. Hay and Hops were saleable and firm. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

An Absurd Assertion.—Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made a most astounding and even ridiculous remark in the House of Representatives yesterday. He stated that it was "unparliamentary" for one member to impeach the motives of another.

The Republican leader is evidently lost in the fog of British oligarchical precedents. If we understand the way in which these things are managed at Washington, and "we think we do," nothing can be more strictly Congressional than for one member to impeach the motives of another. Hardly a day has passed since the present session began, on which one or another member has failed to impeach at least fifty or sixty of his colleagues of being actuated in their parliamentary course by motives which most men, not in Congress, would regard as rather discreditable,—as for instance, treasonable and seditious designs against the Union under which we live, or cheerful intentions of letting loose riot and insurrection upon one great section of our common country.

Law in Utah.

The Secretary of the Interior is in possession of evidence sufficient to convict a Mormon "Saint," named Lee, of having violated and murdered a young girl, a survivor of the party of emigrants massacred at Mountain Meadow, by his fellow-believers, a few months ago. The Mormon authorities refuse to surrender this scoundrel for trial, unless he is to be tried before a Mormon jury; and as no Mormon jury has as yet convicted any Mormon of any outrage on a Gentile, the offer is simply made to enable him to go scot free. In these circumstances, the Secretary urges the immediate propriety of establishing martial law in the Territory, for the protection of life and property. This is precisely what we have been recommending for more than a year. To send Judges out to hold Courts which were the laughing-stock of the "Saints," and by which no Mormon criminal was ever finally brought to justice,—courts, the process of which was treated with contempt in every part of the Territory outside the camp of the United States Army,—was, to say the least, a very grave error. There is nothing more prejudicial to the cause of good order and good government than the exposure of the law and its ministers, for never so short a period, to ridicule. The temporary anarchy of Lynch law does less injury to society than the spectacle of a judge mocked and defied by a rabble. If from the moment the United States troops set foot in Utah, martial law had been maintained, and crime had been punished by drumhead courts-martial, not only would a tide of Gentile emigration have been directed into the valley, but the Mormon mind would have been thoroughly impressed with a vivid sense of the reality of the common law and the acts of Congress. By this time a United States Judge would have been enabled to take his seat in full assurance that he would be respected and obeyed, and we should have had a Christian public growing up in the Territory strong enough to render our further interference in its affairs unnecessary.

The course that has been pursued has, on the contrary, convinced the Mormons of our impotence, rendered the Californian emigrant routes insecure, driven away settlers from the Utah Territory, confirmed the Mormons in their insolence and bigotry, and demoralized the Gentile population by permitting the most outrageous crimes against them to go unpunished. Common justice, common humanity, and respect for our own good name, demand that this state of things should now be put an end to, at whatever cost. We owe it to the Mormons themselves, to the hordes of recruits who are flocking to them every month from all parts of the world, as well as to all citizens of the United States everywhere, to see that there is no portion of our territory in which a peaceful settler may not till his fields and reap his harvests in peace and confidence. We have given the civil law a fair, or rather a grossly unfair, trial, in Utah. We have not only tried it long enough, but too long. It has failed to accomplish its objects, which are the protection of life and property, and the punishment and prevention of crime. The remedy in such cases—and, let us add, the constitutional remedy—is direct martial law. When the courts and police become powerless, *it is the duty of every Government* to try what the army can do to supply their place, and prepare the way for the restoration of legal authority. There has never been a clearer case made out for the proclamation of martial law than the Mormons have made out for us in Utah, and *we do most* earnestly urge upon the General Government to follow the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and proclaim it. Put the army in possession of the country. Bring home the insulted judges, the useless sheriffs, the despised marshals. When a murder or a robbery is committed, instead of negotiating the terms of a trial with the Mormon hierarchy, as we might with Turkey or Japan, follow the perpetrator with as much force as shall be necessary to take him, and when taken, try him before a board of officers, calmly, deliberately, and fairly, and when convicted, punish him instanter. When a crime is committed, of which the Mormons in the vicinity are plainly cognizant, and the criminal cannot be found, go back to Norman William's law,—lay a fine on the whole district, and collect it at the point of the bayonet.

Such a course as this would be something very unusual in this country, but the whole state of affairs in Utah is very unusual and utterly intolerable. The Mormons are an unprecedented fact in our history, and to persist in dealing out the same measure of government to them as we have been in the habit of affording to peaceable Christian people, is very like offering hay and oats to a tiger. The result of the policy now proposed would certainly be one which the whole nation would hail with delight. A few Mormon robbers and murderers, it is true, would be bereft of the trial by jury, and would find the Bill of Rights nullified in their case; but dozens of honest men would have their throats saved from the assassin's knife, and dozens of helpless women would escape rape and massacre. Caravans of peaceable emigrants would travel the high roads and labor on their farms in confidence and security. Moreover, in two or three years, Gentiles would settle in the Valley in sufficiently large numbers to insure their own safety, and to crush out the abomination of Polygamy; and when we withdrew our forces at last, we should leave our judges and marshals in the hands of citizens who would see that their persons were held sacred and their authority respected.

The case now presented by the Secretary of the Interior affords a very curious commentary upon the terms in which his colleague, the Secretary at War, alludes to this standing scandal and disgrace upon the American name. Mr. Floyd admits the utter prostration of every safeguard of civil and personal right in Utah. Nothing could be stronger than his language. He says:

"I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. It is governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or Constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon Church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in Federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation."

These are words which no American citizen who respects himself or the honor of his country can read without a tingling blush of shame and indignation. They tell us, and they tell the world, that there is a vast region fixed in the heart of this powerful Republic, in which the life of every man and the virtue of every woman lie at the mercy of a vulgar and irresponsible inquisition; in which the American flag floats over the open humiliation of American law; in which officers bearing the commission of the United States look on, idle and impotent witnesses, upon the systematic desecration of American homes.

And what is the inference which a high functionary of the Government draws from such premises as these? The Secretary goes on, with the easiest grace imaginable, to say that, in his opinion, and because of this state of things—

"There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other Territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians, there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know, is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon Church."

In plain English, that is, the Secretary at War of the United States recommends that the task of coercing the Mormons into decency and civilization be abandoned by the American Government to the wild Indians of the West. He would have us withdraw our troops, and leave the aboriginal savages at full liberty to attempt what we have not the strength to achieve, and solve the problem of Utah on the principle of the internecine warfare waged by the Kilkenny cats. The Mormons, over whom we have extended our authority, and whose delegate sits in our Legislative Assembly at Washington, have refused to pay the slightest respect to our laws; they outrage our women and murder our men; they make our national highways as unsafe as the sands of the Arabian desert;—and therefore we had better turn the Indians loose upon them, surrender the Territory of Utah to these two hordes of barbarians, fold our arms quietly, and await the result!

We doubt whether a more extraordinary application of the doctrine of *laissez-faire* than this is to be found in the history of civilized nations; and although it is always, of course, to be regretted that two members of one Government should be found arrayed in open contradiction, one with the other, on a question of practical policy, we think the people of the United States will rejoice exceedingly that the Secretary of the Interior should have rescued us from the ignominy of acquiescing in such a recommendation, even at the price of imperiling the apparent harmony of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Our Frontier Regions.

There is one section of the country—one great interest—to which the President did not deem it necessary to allude in his Message. We refer to our vast frontier regions. In these regions, comprising an area of more than a million square miles, there is a war raging more costly, in dollars and human life, than that which has distracted Mexico for two years past. Nearly all the funds, labors and energies of the War Department and the Department of the Interior are devoted to that portion of our country, and it is marvelous how a Government and people can, in view of the stupendous facts in finance, plunder, murder and ruin, *tolerate in silence from year to year a system* so disgraceful and ruinous to the country.

It is true, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General have each, in their reports, had more or less to say respecting the frontier regions. The *Secretary of the Interior in his report, touching* the Indian affairs, says:

"Our relations with the various tribes of Indians within our limits have continued during the past year in a satisfactory condition, and peace has been generally maintained with this dependent people."

This is really a most extraordinary statement! And how an official at the head of the Indian Bureau could put it forth, in view of the accounts of Indian massacres and depredations that come to us by nearly every mail from every quarter of the frontier, it is difficult to conceive.

The Secretary continues:

"Occasional outbreaks have occurred, it is true, and crimes and outrages have been committed; but these have been perpetrated by bands of desperate outlaws, and in no case has a whole nation avowed the purpose of making open and deliberate war upon our settlements."

This statement is no less remarkable than its predecessor, and the whole tenor of the report of the Secretary of War is in refutation of the same, as will be perceived by the following extracts:

"Indian depredations have been committed on our Southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. I hope to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition of these outrages in future on that frontier.

It has been truly said that to call ours a peace establishment is a mere abuse of terms. All the incidents pertaining to an active war establishment characterize our service throughout the year, excepting only the casualties upon the battle field; and these, in our service, are far from being few or insignificant.

* * * * * * * *

The war which, last year, was going on with the Camanches and Kiowas is still unfinished, but the theatre of it is extended from the Western part of our Texan boundary to the region lying towards the head waters of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. Proper measures have been taken to subdue these tribes, and to give perfect protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New-Mexico.

* * * * * * * *

Large sums are necessarily and unavoidably expended every year for objects it is impossible to foresee or estimate for. During the past year the extra expenses incurred for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon amounted to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents beyond what would have occurred, but for these wars."

In addition to all this, there have been two expeditions sent out from California against the Mojaves, who are now in open war, and no nearer being whipped than ever. The whole Apache nation carries on an incessant warfare against the whites, and several companies of United States troops are now in the Apache country with belligerent intent. It is safe to predict they will not catch an Indian. The Camanches and Apaches, Kiowas and other tribes are constantly stealing the stock on the Overland Mail routes, attacking passengers, stations and emigrant trains. The Kansas and Stockton route, according to the following report of the Postmaster-General, has been broken up mainly by the Indians:

"This route, put in operation at an annual expense of $79,999, having, in consequence of the alleged hostility of the Indians and other causes, proved a failure, and being unnecessary for postal purposes, it was, on the 30th of June last, discontinued."

Here, then, we have the Secretary of the Interior declaring that we have no such thing as an Indian war on our hands; the Secretary-at-War magnifying his office by the directly contradictory assertion, that to say that our army is on "a peace establishment, is a mere abuse of terms," our frontiers being ravaged by a chronic state of war with the Indians—the theatre of which instead of being curtailed, steadily "extending;" and the Postmaster-General accounting for the abandonment of important mail routes by the hostilities raging between these Indians and ourselves! Here is a chaos of Secretaries with a vengeance, and the question naturally arises, in whom are we to put our faith?

The Secretary of the Interior helps us on a little way towards the resolution of this doubt, by explaining his particular notions of a "state of peace." In another part of his report he continues as follows:

"The attacks upon isolated mail and trading stations and emigrant trains have never, even when resulting in murder and pillage, shown signs of premeditation, or appeared to be the working out of a general and preconcerted plan. And when all the circumstances are taken into consideration—the immense number of our people who are constantly traversing the prairies of the interior; their careless, unguarded, and often provoking bearing; the natural irritation of the Indians, who attribute to their presence the rapid diminution of game, and the consequent hunger and want to which they are subjected; the impossibility of restraining them from violence under these circumstances, except by the presence of an armed force, and the numerical weakness and scattered condition of our army—the wonder is, not that so many, but so *few cases of violence have occurred.*"

The Secretary admits that isolated mail and trading stations and emigrant trains have been attacked, and that some horrible massacres have occurred during the past year, on routes leading through Utah Territory. But the Secretary has not been able to discover that the Indians, in murdering and plundering, really went into the business with any design or preconcerted plan. According to the Secretary's idea, they only stumbled into these insignificant recreations accidentally! The poor fellows, they meant no great harm, and, under the circumstances, it is really a wonder they did not follow up the whites, and butcher and plunder more of them. This is cool, decidedly so, coming from the head of the Indian Bureau, comfortably quartered in Washington, and quite consoling to the murdered emigrant, whose bones lie bleaching on the frontier wilds.

The explanation of this singular conflict of reports is, fortunately, not altogether out of our reach. It may be summed up in a very few words, and a potent array of eloquent numerals. The Army and Indian agencies have one interest, and the emigrant and *bona fide* settler another. *The former are always accredited at the home departments, the latter never.* No community of frontier settlers—those who pave the way to empire—have ever as yet been able to induce this Government to listen to their wrongs, or turn a willing ear to their requirements. There is a power that overrides them, crushes them out; and this power is to be found in the following exhibit of the moneys expended by the War Department, the expenditures of the Department of the Interior, the greater portion of which, say $8,000,000 per annum, paid to Indians, being included. The table is for ten years, commencing with 1850:

Expenditures of the War Department, 1850	$12,601,764
Expenditures of the War Department, 1851	11,811,793
Expenditures of the War Department, 1852	13,424,075
Expenditures of the War Department, 1853	15,476,895
Expenditures of the War Department, 1854	14,342,684
Expenditures of the War Department, 1855	18,900,565
Expenditures of the War Department, 1856	20,821,026
Expenditures of the War Department, 1857	24,619,049
Expenditures of the War Department, 1858	31,537,908
Expenditures of the War Department, 1859	27,907,794

These magnificent figures speak for themselves, and afford a clue to the peculiar reports of the Secretaries and the silence of the President's Message relative to frontier interests. It will not do to trench upon this powerful branch of the Government patronage. Some surprising leaps have been made in the figures of the War Department, since the present Administration came into power. The high figures for 1858 are partly owing to the Mormon war, which is said to have cost $4,000,000, and so far from any lasting or practical good having come out of this expenditure, the money might as well have been cast into the sea. At the present rate of increase, the expenses of the War Department will reach $60,000,000 in 1865, and if the relative increase of the expenditures of the War Department, in comparison with those of the other departments, continues, in a few years the former will absorb by far the larger portion of the entire revenue of the Government. And it is precisely this result which will come from the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. It would give an enormous impulse to our already extravagant and ruinous military system.

If any Congressman wishes to do his country an immense service and immortalize himself, let him take the statements of the Secretary of the Interior as the basis for a special inquiry into the condition of frontier interests. The report of the Secretary relative to this subject is so flagrantly incorrect, that an excellent opportunity is offered for a searching inquiry, which must result in a total overthrow of a system so entirely opposed to frontier interests, and the interests of the whole country. The attempt will raise a hornet's nest, and the work will prove Herculean, but the end to be gained ought to command the requisite talent, courage and patriotism.

Mild Morals.

The report of the decision of the Court-martial upon Capt. Wyse, of the Third Artillery, reminds us very strongly of the story of the gentleman who detected a friend in criminal relations with his wife, and on taking him to task for it, declared that if he persisted in his conduct there would certainly be a coolness between them. The Court-martial found Capt. Wyse guilty of signing false certificates of transportation, or in other words, aiding and abetting in a gross swindle of the most disreputable kind. For *this* the gallant officer has been sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders, confined in arrest at his post on San Juan island, and suspended from rank and pay till the first of January next; and the Court "admonished him that persistence in his course would eventually lead to his dismissal from the Army!"

It is greatly to be regretted that the Court did not take the opportunity which the trial offered, of fixing the exact time during which an officer of the United States Army might make false and fraudulent certificates with impunity. We think most people will learn with painful surprise, that it is possible for an officer and a gentleman to obtain money under false pretences even once, without insuring his instant dismissal from the service. The offences with which a court-martial may fairly deal leniently are those into which a hot or impulsive temperament may lead men—drunkenness, violence, neglect of duty, or insubordination. The best of soldiers may be guilty of these once, twice or thrice, without shaking anybody's confidence in his sterling integrity; but when a man sits down and deliberately signs his name to assist in carrying out a petty swindle, the sooner he is banished from the society of gentlemen the better. There can be no guarantee except fear that he will not repeat the offense, and the personal honor of United States officers ought not to be upheld in any such way. Any variety of what jurists call the *crimen falsi* ought to be a disqualification for military command. In some European armies the dishonor of a draft, even if drawn in perfect good faith, is sufficient to drive an officer from the service. This is too rigid a rule; but the rule that no man who has once had the imputation of deliberate fraud fastened on him shall remain in the army one minute after conviction, is a rule the enforcement of which is absolutely necessary, as long as unsullied honor and strong *esprit de corps* are supposed to have anything to do with making good soldiers. A few such decisions as this will do a good deal to lower the tone of the service, by humiliating the gallant men who belong to it.

In making these remarks, it is hardly necessary to say that we know nothing whatever of Capt. Wyse, beyond the fact that he belongs to the Third Artillery, and signed false certificates, and will be dismissed the service if he keeps at it.

That Marble City!

Cæsar Augustus has much to answer for, besides the complete destruction of the rather decaying liberties of Rome. He put a phrase into circulation of which we do not believe the last will ever be heard till the last man shall expire in uttering it. This ubiquitous observation turned up again yesterday, in Mr. Seward's little speech at the Astor House. After stating what was to be expected, that he was much more pleased to get back to New-York than he had been to leave it, and also begging everybody to "be assured that he had seen nothing equal to the prosperity and magnificence of his own native land," in all his tour from Cornhill to Cairo, the distinguished Senator exclaimed that

"Twenty-six years ago, when he went to London, he found it built of stone, and when he returned here he found this City built of brick. Now, when he visited London and Paris, he still found them built of stone, and he had left New-York built of marble."

Whereat, of course, "great applause" from the listening crowd. Now, we have no sort of objection to the most demonstrative glorification of our dear native New-York, which both ought to be, and is, the metropolis of mankind; but in the name of fashion, the Fifth-avenue, and brown-stone fronts, we protest against this echo of the Imperial architect of Rome. It probably was not true when Augustus said it, that he had "found Rome brick, and left it marble;" and it certainly has never been true of any city since, and of no city is it less true than of New-York, which has wisely profited by the "dreadful example" of that "whited sepulchre," our neighbor of Philadelphia, and clings to the picturesque of brick and stone.

Severe Distress.

Our Abolitionist contemporary, the *Herald*, is extremely angry because the Washington letter-writers are laughing good-naturedly at the ridiculous contrast between its magnificent promises and its meek performance in the matter of Congressional reports. This is very unnecessary; for it is perfectly natural that in its zeal for hunting up the incendiary Abolition harangues made by tinkers in the rural districts, the *Herald* should find no time to attend to the affairs of Congress.

In the extremity of its distress, our dilapidated contemporary snatches at the most futile chances of saving its credit, and yesterday actually quoted as an indorsement of its "Congressional reports" a remark which fell from Hon. Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, in the intervals of his egg-nogg. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, quoted his own language of the day before from the authentic record in the *Congressional Globe*, upon which Mr. Extra Billy interfered, with the *Herald*, by way of setting Mr. Grow right about his own words, and, of course, got snubbed for his pains. We are afraid that this case solves the difficult problem of making a perfectly worthless note more worthless still by its indorsement.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The New Year begins in the *Atlantic Monthly* with a goodly show of varied and valuable papers. Of the making of magazines no end as yet appears, though an end thereof has been often prophecied by the seers, and there can be no reasonable question that such a periodical as the *Atlantic*, with well-vindicated claims to impartiality of tone, as well as ability of treatment in dealing with the current of literature and life, must do a great deal of practical good, and fill a positive place in the machinery of civilization.

The opening number for 1860 shows an unabated spirit both in managers and contributors. The Professor has got up from his long breakfast, and gone fairly out of doors with the intention of writing a novel. The first chapters of this new development of his quaint, well-stored, sprightly and analytic mind promise well. They threaten also, of course, more of disquisition than of dramatic movement; but as the writer warms to his work, we may reasonably hope to see the poet in him suppress the philosopher, and produce a "Professor's Story" that will hold and reward our attention. The "Filibustering Experiences" of "Samuel Absalom" are continued with emphasis, as well as the discursive and agreeable "Roba di Roma." There are verses, too, and clever critical notices, including a just and vivid appreciation of Palmer's speaking and wonderful statue, the "White Captive." The critic disposes summarily and very properly of the contradictory clamors which have been raised about the proportions of this noble work, which represents neither a matron, nor a child, but a maiden in the full bloom of her perfected youth, whose frame is very far from being at rest in the harmonious undulations of its natural outline, but quivers and thrills in every muscle and nerve with the passions of shame, indignation, and the defiant pride of sex and race.

An Editorial Exit.—Mr. George F. Thomson, who has for some time past been associated with the editorial department of the New-York *Daily News*, yesterday took leave of that journal and of the editorial profession in order to enter upon the duties of an office which will bring him into close relations with the Mayor elect. Mr. Thomson, in a few kindly words of farewell, says that he has the satisfaction of leaving the *News* stronger than he found it; and bids his brethren of the desk adieu in the following courteous and considerate terms:

"To the editorial fraternity I feel that I am their debtor for many kindly acts and generous words of encouragement, and if ever, in the heat and acrimony of political contests, I have drawn a barbed arrow from the editorial quiver, and sped it on its way to rankle in the breast of a political foe, I would now desire to pluck it out and place it at the feet of him I may have wounded."

This very natural language suggests a doubt, does it not? whether it is ever worth while to "speed barbed arrows on their way," or make the battles of the Press, as we are all of us constantly tempted into doing, sham tilts and tourneys of the pen, for the amusement of the idle public, and to the great grief of the "judicious."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Negro Insurrection in Missouri.

INSURRECTION AT BOLIVAR—THE [illegible] MOUNTAINS—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE [illegible]

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following from the Warsaw *Dispatch*:

"About 11 o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shouting and the throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd congregated, and found that a gang of negroes [illegible] attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites was collected they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning. A vigilant watch was kept, but all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens held a meeting and appointed a Vigilance Committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mounted company was scouring the woods in search of negroes. The owner of some rebellious slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. The greatest excitement prevailed, and every man was armed and prepared for a renewal of the attack."

At the latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

Union Demonstration at Rochester.

SPEECHES OF EX-GOV. HUNT AND HON. JAMES BROOKS—[illegible]

Rochester, Thursday, Dec. 29.

A large Union meeting was held in this city last evening, which was addressed by James Brooks and Ex-Gov. Hunt. The resolutions adopted were of rather a mixed character, but the principal one is the following:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly rebuke the sentiment, that the election of a President by a constitutional majority having views of public policy with which the minority do not coincide would furnish a just cause for the dissolution of our Union. We, on the contrary, hold such sentiments to be disorganizing and traitorous, odious to all patriotic and Union-loving men, and disgraceful to the civilization of the age; and we hereby give to our fellow-citizens, East, West, North, and South, our most solemn pledge that whoever may be elected President of these United States, in a constitutional way, shall receive from us, in the lawful discharge of his duties, the same willing obedience and energetic support which we have given to each and all of his predecessors; and we hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to sustain and protect him in the lawful discharge of those duties, from all enemies within or without, at home or abroad.

There was an effort to lay this resolution on the table, but it passed by a large majority, and then the meeting adjourned.

The New-Mexican Mail.

Independence, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The New-Mexican Mail with dates of the 5th inst., arrived here to-day. The Navajo Indians are again hostile, having killed one man and wounded others, who went to trade with them. The outgoing mail, which left here four weeks ago, was attacked by the Indians beyond the Arkansas River. An escort was with the mail and the Indians were repulsed. None of the Mail party were hurt. This mail came with Maj. [illegible]'s train to the crossing of the Arkansas, and from thence by the air line, no Indians were seen. The Mail party experienced very cold weather, and their mules were kept from freezing with difficulty.

The Norombega Bank.

THE INSTITUTION IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Norombega Bank has been put in the hands of receivers, and its affairs wound up. The cashier had loaned, apparently, some $30,000, without the knowledge of the President and Directors. The circulation is stated at $75,000, but the Bank Commissioners think it will all be redeemed.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

INDICTMENT OF EIGHT CITIZENS OF OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court last evening found an indictment, under the Fugitive Slave law, against eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, for the rescue of an alleged slave in that city in October last.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Philadelphia Committee of Bondholders and Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, after a very harmonious session, have agreed upon W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, as Receiver of the road. J. P. Edgerton, the Receiver appointed by the Ohio Courts, has resigned.

Later from Brownsville.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Arizona* is below. She brings $150,000 in specie, and Brownsville dates of the 23d instant.

Cortinas had met with a defeat, and he had retreated. No further particulars are given.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 29.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton* now over-due here with Liverpool dates via Queenstown, of the 15th inst.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 29.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

Southern Items.

COMMISSIONER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO VIRGINIA—TEXAN SENATOR.

Augusta, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

C. G. Memminger, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina as Special Commissioner to Virginia, has accepted the office.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has arrived here. He leaves for Washington in the morning.

Weather Reports.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 29.

Shortly before sunrise the thermometer stood at 14° below zero.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 29—9 A. M.

Weather very cold and clear; thermometer 17° below zero; the river frozen opposite the city.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 29—9 A. M.

Thermometer 17° below zero; weather clear; ice rapidly forming in the bay.

Rouse's Point, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 30° below zero.

St. Johnsbury, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 17° below zero.

[illegible], Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer [illegible] below zero.

Ogdensburgh, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 30° below zero.

White River Junction, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 24° below zero.

Further from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 23.

RECEPTION OF THE TREATY AMONG THE REACTIONISTS—FORCED LEVIES AT THE CAPITAL—DEFEAT OF COBOS AT TEHUANTEPEC.

A letter from Jalapa, where Robles Pezuela, late Mexican Minister at Washington, commands, says that when the news of the conclusion of the treaty with the United States reached that city, expresses were at once sent forward in all haste to the Capital, where, as at all the other cities on the route, the news created the greatest excitement among the Reactionists. The letter adds:

"Poor Conservatives! They are dreadfully frightened, but they scarcely see the beginning of the drama yet.

Above all, the handful of officials that we have here, in wrath at the arrangement we have effected with the United States, breathe the direst vengeance against the traitors at Vera Cruz. They do not say this openly, but at night, as they promenade the streets, in order to show, I suppose, that Don Quixote still lives.

As to the effect of the treaty, there cannot be a doubt that now it has just been concluded, England will also recognize the Constitutional Government. It is not possible for her to take any other road than that worked out by the Republic of the North—above all that she can no longer continue her protection to the vandalic faction of Miramon."

A letter from the City of Mexico says:

"The military levies continue here with unabated violence. The members of the Commission penetrate even to the hearthstones of the unhappy citizens, and seize them in the bosom of their families, and hurry them off to the army. A few days since a poor shoemaker, living on the road to San [illegible], was seized by one of these man-hunters and, on resisting, was struck with a machete, and in this horrible state was conducted to the hospital, thence to be impressed into service when he shall have recovered."

Another letter from the capital records the death, in a palace in that city, of Gen. Vicente Tapia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queretaro. The letter adds that he died in the greatest suffering, nor was he permitted to see his family, who sought admission to the prison. Such is Miramon warfare.

A letter in the Vera Cruz *Reforma Social* confirms the news we have already published of the defeat on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Constitutionalist troops were commanded by D. Porfirio Diaz; those of Cobos by Capts. Mankana and Trujano. The engagement took place near the village of Mixtequilla. The Tehuantepec troops had been reinforced from Juchitan and Oajaca. The rout of the Reactionists was complete, and both their superior officers fell on the field.

A young man, while skating on the Mill Pond, at Charlestown, Mass., Monday, fell, striking upon the back part of his head, and expired instantly.

Naval Intelligence.

OFFICE ON THE GOVERNOR ALEX MYNIC.

United States Steamer Saranac, Cape Palmas, Africa, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

We arrived safely in our little steamer during a very heavy gale, but fortunate enough to have been in port, and so were blessed with a fair anchorage. Commodore Armstrong immediately proceeded to land his mails and other important dispatches. He was heartily welcomed at the Mission House by Rev. J. Ramo, a gentleman who has lately arrived here in the M. C. Stevens. Capt. Armstrong and the officers accompanying him, were invited and entertained at dinner under the auspices of Mrs. Ramo. After the meal were asked for the first gentlemen to attend a school of young colored girls, 32 children, to the number of 47.

It was their day for sewing lessons, and, at the request of Mrs. Ramo, the colored juveniles favored us with a song, which, although executed by Africans, good music does honor to a great many of our enlightened Congregationalists. Our gentlemanly commander, on leaving, made a few admonitory remarks to them, commended them for their good behavior, and expressed his desire for their future success. After these proceedings a few happy hours in the society of ladies, which is unusually unusual with officers on this coast, for ladies of our color are seldom to be met with, we returned on board, and soon were on our way home.

Coal, which is neither bituminous nor anthracite, is reported as being found here not far from the settlement of Monrovia. It gives a peculiar weight and very hot flame, and it appears to be quite as good as any. It would be a great thing to Liberia, and a saving to our Government, to establish a coaling depot at either of these two places.

A very excellent gentleman died lately during the stay of the United States corvette Portsmouth, about the middle of August. The gunner fell overboard and was drowned before help reached him.

The U. S. steamers Saranac and Mystic arrived here a few days ago, to take in their supplies of coal, pending the arrival of the new Spanish Governor, the most has been issued here from our merchant vessels, and protection has been granted for a depôt. The bark Louisa Rice is here unloading her coal, and will sail in a few weeks for Charleston. The harbor is filled with men-of-war of all nations, and displays a large show of colored bunting.

Health Convention—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a somewhat serious error, which your reporter has made in relation to my remarks in the Health Convention at the Cooper Institute. I am reported as having "defied the drug physician to explain the theory of any one disease, or the effect of any one medicine." What I did say has a very different meaning. I said that no drug physician from anything taught in his books or schools, could explain the nature (see theory) of any one disease, nor the action (see effect) of any one medicine.

Respectfully, &c., R. T. TRALL, M. D.,
No. 15 Laight-st.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The President's Message—Entire.

Reports of Departments—Abstracts of the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster-General.

Congress—Proceedings of Congress since Tuesday.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Speech of Gov. Wise—Delivered on the occasion of the Session of the Medical Students.

Mexico—The News by the Arago.

Europe—Digest of the new Treaty.

The News—Best Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

Correspondence—Germany, Tehuantepec, Kansas, Arizona, Minnesota and Washington City.

Personal Paragraphs, Miscellaneous News Items, &c., &c.

Copies may be had of the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

(Advertisements.)

A Physician or Your Mind.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your choice, and your faults, go to Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It will be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

(Advertisements.)

SHALLOW CUT.

In consequence of an important change in our firm to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, at Wholesale Goods, at a be to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

P. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

(Advertisements.)

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
See 1st Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

(Advertisements.)

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holidays should give the preference to those bottled by us.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Unotiens Weave,
Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

(Advertisements.)

GANTRY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

THE recently everybody was compelled to use Gantry's Medicated Paper is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 448 Broadway.

(Advertisements.)

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregular and difficult cases of every description, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Nervous Diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.

(Advertisements.)

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
See 1st Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

(Advertisements.)

DR. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

(Advertisements.)

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 543 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Daguerreotypes, neatest and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

(Advertisements.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The sacrifice of life in this season is really alarming, and the unprecedented departure sweep the bills of mortality. Pneumonia, consumption, diphtheria, scarlatina and croup are rapidly increasing. A timely recourse to these remedies ensures a speedy cure.

(Advertisements.)

Cambrics, Silks, Emporium.—Skates to suit all, from 25 cents to $25. Also, books on Fly-Fishing, Shooting, Skates, &c., &c. A lot of Skates just received.

Tolman & Leavitt, No. 189 Broadway.

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
Second Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

(Advertisements.)

Kinsch's Irresistible Holiday Skates are the best Skates of the season. A fresh supply now received. Kinsch Skates, No. 213 Broadway, southeast corner of Fulton-street.

(Advertisements.)

Kingsland's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

(Advertisements.)

Hallock's Metallic Safes—ROBERT M. HALLOCK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, with Patent Powder-proof Bolt-work, Locks and Chronometers. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard Safes, Bank Safes, Iron Safes, &c. Depôt No. 63 Beekman-st., corner of College-place.

(Advertisements.)

Hunt's Celebrated Rock Rye Whisky, and Thompson's Celebrated Cognac Brandy, are for sale at No. 84 Broadway. Persons desiring a good article of Liquor for the holidays will find this to be the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT, GIFT OF GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"A Bunch of Nice Things."

OSCAR FLORENCE, No. 630 Broadway, will serve up on Monday, Jan. 2, 1860, a set of Bits of Boat, a Prize Lamb, and a Prize Sheep, raised and stalled expressly for his establishment by Wm. Cockburn, of Washington Market.

In addition to these substantials, his larder will be supplied, as usual, with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season; and his numerous friends will find his cellar of Wines, Liquors and Cigars to be the ne plus ultra of perfection.

Durkee & Schaffer, Nos. 19 and 20 Fulton Market.—This firm will receive and supply all orders for the finest pickled oysters obtainable in town. In fact, if you astonish your guests on New-Year's Day by the size, delicacy and superiority of your pickled oysters, you must get them of this firm. Orders delivered when desired, promptly.

New-York Kerosene Oil.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Depôt of Consumers,
No. 10 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

"A gift dropped down alike of Love and Charity."

An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$125
No. 1 sewing machines	80
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For New-Year's Tables, 1860.

Silver-plated coffee urns, oyster-tureens, wine-stands, cake-baskets, pitchers, goblets, ladles, forks, &c., at the LOWEST FIGURES. Remember the address,

22 John-st., (between Nassau-st. and Broadway) N. Y.
W. S. MURRAY.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROGER', No. 378 Broadway, and No. 180 Fulton-st.

Central Park Skating Pond.

EXTRA FINISHED FANCY SKATES, For Ladies and gentlemen's wear, At B. J. HART & BRO.'S, No. 397 Broadway.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO, LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 118 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Confectionery for New-Year's, AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 181 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Henry's Triospheroon is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE [illegible] THE HAIR. [illegible] Latham, top of the city of [illegible]

The Christmas and New-Year's Gift, [illegible] Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Fountain's India Store.

SILKS, CHINA, LACQUER, CURIOSITIES, &c. American, Indian and French FANS. No. 653 BROADWAY.

Holiday Presents.

Pocket Pistols and small Revolvers, neatly finished, suitable for New-Year's gifts. At B. J. HART'S, No. 397 Broadway.

"No meal complete without it."—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.

$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROADWAY. EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. $100 $5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Unfailing in every House. For Sale by Ironmongers. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address Box No. 3,000. No. 30 Platt-st.

The Winter DRESS HAT is now ready. LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, Unrivaled by any in the market. No. 355 BROADWAY.

Furs—Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Furs, at HARRIS & RUSSAK'S, No. 220 Bowery, 326 Grand-st., and 231 8th-av. All quilted. All prices. Every article warranted. The most appropriate GIFT for a NEW-YEAR'S GIFT is A SET OF FURS.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, [illegible] Also, Shoulder-braces, [illegible] and all [illegible] MARSH [illegible] New-York.

[illegible] Holidays.—[illegible] and William [illegible] a large and varied selection of Gents' Scarfs, Scarf-Ties, Cravats, Dress Robes, &c., of the latest importations and choice patterns, for Holiday dance. No. 44 Bowery, 3d door from Canal-st.

Gents' Robes de Chambre at less than Cost, to close out our new and elegant styles recently imported; also, our F. F. S., made to order and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. SALLOU BROTHERS, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Extra Heavy All-wool Undergarments, all sizes; also, Comforters, warm Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French-Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre.—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen. O. R. HANOR & CO., No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

Just received per Persia, an invoice of London Aqua Scutum Coats, for Winter wear. LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Silver-plated Ware.—Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. W. S. SETMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

MARRIED.

Beaty—Daly.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. Thomas J. Beaty to Miss Eugene F. Daly.

Van Doren—Perlee.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Frederick V. L. Van Doren, of Middlebush, N. J., and Rosa, daughter of the late Capt. Perlee, of Gravesend, N. J.

Fuller—Lewis.—At Lyons, Iowa, on Thursday, Nov. 24, Charles E. Fuller to L. Marie Fuller, daughter of Maus. F. Fuller, of that City.

DIED.

Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, Mary, widow of the late Cornelius Smith, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Andrew Stewart and Joseph Pritchard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bunner.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. William J. Bunner, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Wm. E. Lewis and Henry W. Sluyter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 157 East 35th-st., without further invitation.

Horner.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28, suddenly, in the 71st year of her age, Ann Hanna, daughter of the late Rev. Mathias Burnet, of Norwalk, Conn.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family of the late Joseph Hagner, M. D., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 1 Stuyvesant-place.

Gates.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, Mrs. Catharine Gates, widow of the late Daldrich Gates, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also of Moses D. Gale, are requested to attend the funeral service, at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCrady.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, suddenly, Etheredia M., wife of William Rhodes McCready, and daughter of the late Dr. John P. and Louisa E. Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

Rosnah.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 25, Rosina Rosnah, M. D., aged 52 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral to morrow.

Nevius.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Hon. James S. Nevius, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 31. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 64 York-st., Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and also at the First Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Peck.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, Alonzo, wife of Isaac Peck, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer Black Dove leaves Fulton Market-slip at 10½ o'clock A. M., connecting with railroad; returning, leaves Flushing at 3 o'clock P. M.

Rathbone.—At New Brighton, S. I., on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Lydia Rathbone, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, George G. Rathbone, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, New Brighton, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8½ o'clock Northern train.

Cornwell.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness, Henry E. Cornwell, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, to-morrow (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

Carroll.—At Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, Maryland, on Friday, Dec. 23, Mrs. Charles Carroll, in the 61st year of her age.

Denny.—At Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, Mrs. Caroline M., wife of Wm. Denny, aged 42 years.

Loser.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Albert Loser, aged 51 years.

Van Brugen.—At Coxsackie, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, Anthony Van Brugen, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bullock.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 19, after a brief but severe illness, N. W. Jones Bullock, lately a resident of Brooklyn, aged 44 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 613, Dec. 29, 1859.
25, 19, 54, 18, 17, 33, 5, 47, 2, 75, 8, 73, 65, 48.

Class No. 674, Dec. 29, 1859.
5, 9, 2, 43, 46, 40, 20, 44, 68, 55, 71, 47.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 29, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

STEINWAY & SONS' PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making Overstrung Grands, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law. STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

J. L. S. SIMON'S FROM FRANCE—MANUFACTURES SIMON'S PALMIN. THE BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.

NO LADY'S TOILET TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT SIMON'S PALMIN. SIMON'S PALMIN IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF PALM OIL.

SIMON'S PALMIN—PALMIN—PALMIN.
PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN.
PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN.

SIMON'S PALMIN FOR THE HAIR.—THE BEST ARTICLE FOR NOURISHING AND IMPARTING A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS TO THE HAIR, NOW IN THE MARKET.

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OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

"Indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*Washington.*

"The Union must and shall be preserved."—*Jackson.*

"I shall stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform."—*Webster.*

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, believing that the object of the adoption of the American Constitution by our forefathers was to "establish justice, to secure domestic tranquillity, to combine for the common defence, to aid in the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity," here, in view of the dangers which now threaten the stability and integrity of the Union, which dangers they believe are the legitimate results of the false teachings and the political fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery agitators, been moved by a consideration of these conditions of our political affairs, and a recognition of the solemn responsibility resting upon us as citizens and as individuals, to renew our declarations of immutable attachment to the Constitution as expounded by our forefathers and the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Union as it has existed in the minds of the patriots gone before us; and to pledge ourselves to resist by all just, legal and constitutional means, every attempt that may hereafter be made to infringe upon the sovereign rights of any State or Territory, or the constitutional rights of any section, by sentiments based upon false constructions of the Federal Constitution, or to subvert in any manner whatsoever, those powers which were reserved by the people at the time when the General Government was organized. And that we may be the better able to enforce the principles thus enunciated, we have constituted ourselves into a political association, the duties of which shall be to preserve intact the constitutional safeguards of our Republican Government, basing our political action upon the belief that our highest merits as free-born citizens, consist in an unyielding opposition to the wicked and artful machinations of tyrants and traitors;

And in order to attain our end in the wisest and most patriotic manner, we do hereby subscribe our names, and solicit all true citizens to join us in this act, most solemnly pledging "life and fortune, our sacred honor" to maintain the principles set forth in and accompanying this preamble.

First.—We will not cast our votes or give our support to any man whose political antecedents are not in harmony with the principles herein set forth, unless he has become, and is, at the time of our granting him such support, a member of this Association in good standing.

Second.—These principles are: 1st. To maintain only a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States: holding, however, to the doctrine that it is the duty of every good citizen, to obey implicitly all laws which may have been enacted by all legally-constituted bodies having law-making powers, until such enactments are annulled by the decisions of the Higher Courts of the State in which such laws were enacted, or by the Supreme Court of the United States. And in the contingency of a conflict of the laws of Congress with those of any State, we assume and believe that every citizen should conform to the requirements of the former, and disregard those of the latter. 2d. To discountenance and oppose all acts, professions, publications or proceedings calculated to impair the interests or infringe upon the sovereign rights of any State or section of this Union; whether such acts, professions, publications or proceedings emanate from the Legislature of any State or States, or any citizen or from the Government of the United States; and to rebuke with promptness and decision any attempt which may be made to weaken or sever the fraternal ties which bind us together as a community of States.

Third.—To maintain inviolate the inherent right of the citizens of any State to remove their property into any Territory of the United States, and to hold the same in the same nature of said property, and to hold the same in said Territory, subject in all possible cases to the same limitations and restrictions, and entitled to the same guarantees; the nature of all such property being determined according to the laws of the State from whence it was taken.

Fourth.—To discountenance the desecration of the Sacred Book by the introduction of secular controversies, which should be devoted to the Holy Doctrines of Him who taught "peace and good will to all men," and who refrained Himself from all participation in political affairs.

The subscribers hereto do further pledge themselves to conform in every particular to the requirements of the Constitution and Laws, or Rules and Regulations belonging to this Association.

THE UNION.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, 1859, "The Union Club, No. 1, of the City of New-York," was duly organized according to the preamble and declaration of principles of the "Union League," and the following officers unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN RADWAY, Jr., President.
John D. Vose, Vice-President.
Daniel S. Marvin, Treasurer, and
Alex. Hull, Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New-York *Herald*, *Day Book*, *Daily News*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, *New-York Evening Post*, *Sunday Times*, *Atlas*, *Courier and Mercury*. JOHN RADWAY, Jr., President.
Alex. Hull, Secretary.

A NOVELTY UPON FACT.—HAPPY NEW YEAR.—Photographs for $1. HOLMES' card portraits for New-Year's calls. Show your cards, see Hymen, or you can't come in. The ladies demand your card. Photographs, or no wife. See to the ladies' day, and get photographed at once, no time to be lost. The gallery is at No. 315 Broadway, by the Hospital.

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CONTENTS:

Fantasie on Welsh Melody, (by the pianist,) S. B. Mills.
The Widowed Maiden....Song....Popular.
Here awa, there awa....Song....Scotch.
Marie Polka....F. Stender.
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Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
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DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
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RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL, GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
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It contains Correspondence from the East and the West, contributions in Poetry and Prose, and Editorial articles on topics of vital importance.

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The great and agitating questions of the day will, as heretofore, be discussed plainly and boldly, with a desire to influence public sentiment in behalf of the poor and oppressed, the uneducated and the unloved here, at home and abroad.

See contents of this week's number, as follows:

A SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S POEM, By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Subject: THE PREACHER. Being a graphic poetic description of Whitefield.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE Contributes another fresh and sparkling LETTER FROM ITALY.

A SERMON, BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EDITORIALS.

HON. JAMES BROOKS ON AN IRISH ESTIMATE OF RELIGION IN AMERICA.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

THE CASE OF DR. POMEROY.

THE SATURNINE OF PRAYER.

THE TOWER OF FLEMMERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IRISHMAN'S SUFFERINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM OUR WASHINGTON, GERMAN AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

A collection of facts received through the INDEPENDENT's Southern correspondents, showing the character of the excitement now prevailing in the slaveholding States. Among these incidents are the following:

"A NINE YEARS' RESIDENT DRIVEN FROM ALABAMA."

"TWO HEADS HALF SHAVEN."

"SIX SALESMEN SENT BACK TO NEW-YORK."

"HOW TOO ORGAN-GRINDERS WERE TARRED AND FEATHERED."

"A HOME-SPUN PARTY."

"THE INDEPENTENT OUTLAWED."

"TWO YOUNG LADIES DRIVEN OUT OF RICHMOND."

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Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30—COMMENCING AT 6 O'CLOCK.

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THE HOME JOURNAL.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS. SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY has on hand a large stock of its own publications, suitable for Holiday Presents to all classes. Several thousand dollars' worth of gilt books, in the wing of the main building, were saved from the fire in perfect condition. Among the slightly damaged gilt volumes of different sizes, hundreds are being found acceptable for presents to the children of mission and other Sabbath schools, and are sold at reduced prices. The Society has a beautiful assortment of the issues of the London Religious Tract Society, and of Thomas Nelson and Sons, of Edinburgh, many of them with richly colored and other engravings. Also, a large and fine assortment of Bibles and Testaments, from the Presses of the American Bible Society, Eyre & Spottiswoode, and T. Nelson and Sons. TRACT HOUSE, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

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JUST PUBLISHED—THE LAWYER'S DIARY for 1860, containing a corrected list of Lawyers, Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds in the City of New-York; also a list of the lawyers in the City of Brooklyn, a list of Sheriffs and County Clerks, and Terms of all the Courts. Published annually by W. REID GOULD, No. 150 Nassau-st.

JUST OUT—THE AMATEUR, A COLLECTION OF the choicest specimens of modern Pianoforte Music, selected and corrected by H. A. Wollenhaupt and Theodore Hagen; 20 pieces, 116 pages; bound in cloth, $3; usual price unbound, $12. For sale by THEODORE HAGEN, (at Mason brothers,) agent for Hollis' Cheap Music, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

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MUSICAL.

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STODART PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS. WAREROOMS, NO. 506 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) H. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES During the Holidays. Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834. Manufacturer of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing." Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others. Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT. TRILODEONS, PATENTED. Warerooms No. 653 Broadway. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS OF THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS. LARGE SILVER MEDAL.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO-FORTE!—A SUPERB 7¼-OCTAVE, double round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons unusually low. J. W. NEWSON, late J. F. Wake & Co., No. 246 Broome-st., two doors west of Bowery.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

I WILL SELL A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO in finest musical tone, which cannot be surpassed. City make and warranted three years. Cost $375 six weeks ago; I will sell it this day for $165. Hours, 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 165 Hester-st. S. MARKSTEIN, Agent.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The cheapest in New-York. Rents paid, $2, $3 to $4, $5 and $6 a month. One dozen of those beautiful pearl-keyed Pianos—cheap for cash—and Pianos tuned by M. DUMSDAY, No. 320 Grand-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $185; one 6½, at $145; one melodeon, at $50. COUSENHOVEN's Music Store, No. 636 Broadway, near 14th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A. [illegible], PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 188 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

PIANO-FORTE—A FIRST-RATE 7¼-OCTAVE pearl-keyed piano will be sold very low for cash, and a satisfactory guarantee given. S. M. AMBLER, No. 21 Walker-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SQUARE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, second-hand; must be full 7-octave, and a good handsome instrument. Address T. S. G., Box No. 288 Times Office giving name of maker.

OUR WAREHOUSE, NO. 57 BEEKMAN-ST., having been destroyed by fire on the morning of the 28th inst., we have temporarily taken an office at No. [illegible] where our business will be carried on as usual. CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million BY SELLING OUT!! BY SELLING OUT!! UNDER COST!! UNDER COST!! All the pretty toilet trifles of the season, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES, SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st., WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

361 BROADWAY. 539

TUCKER Is clearing out a large stock of SOIREE COIFFURES, at $1 50 the set. HIS BRIDAL SETS, so popular, needs no comment. J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the HOLIDAYS, his surroundings are of a very pleasing character. Three more cases on point of arrival.

310 CANAL-STREET, 310 OPPOSITE MERCER-STREET. LADIES' SKATING COATS, LADIES' SKATING COATS, LADIES' SKATING COATS. STYLISH, WARM AND CHEAP. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA, AND BALL, BALL, BALL, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, AT J. J. BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer st.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, SELLING AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. 291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM, 291 Broadway, New-York.

NEW CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 85c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS. 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES. 291

JAMES A. HEARN

Has a superb stock of CLOAKS, SACQUES, And the new PELISSES.

The best quality and most fashionable materials are used, and the styles suited to the present taste. Ladies can be fitted for the different styles in an efficient manner.

Also, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI" COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match. POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES, MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match. All very pretty and appropriate for HOLIDAY GIFTS. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 683 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORner of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in

DRESS CAPS,	ILLUSION CAPES,
HEAD DRESSES,	ILLUSION BERTHES,
COIFFURES,	BRUSSELS NET SETS,
CHENILLE HAIR NETS,	MEDALLION SETS,

REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c. Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS are greatly superior and cheaper than all others, No. 375 Broadway, No. 220 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., and No. 244 Grand-st. Ladies will please remember that Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirts will not slip on the springs, cannot get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest. Children's Skirts in great variety.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, only $2 per pair, being much below the market prices. Sold to pay advances. Only 40 more pairs left of these very cheap goods. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE. JOHN WHITE, NO. 18 CATHARINE-STREET. CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any. Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c. Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table. Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE-PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOWadays, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 293 Broadway. TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, at our own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELDER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 13 cents. No. 383 Broadway, near 10th-st. N. B.—East side.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

PLATED WARE.

NO. 26 JOHN-STREET.

HIRAM YOUNG.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 180 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, and will execute all kinds of FAMILY SEWING with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at ONE-HALF THE PRICE usually charged. She will also send MACHINES AND OPERATORS into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES, AT "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," CONOVER & WALKER, No. 293 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE.

And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by FOLSOM & STEVENS, No. 299 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES, and all other styles, at J. M. WALTON'S, No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 293 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 4th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Mattawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly midway through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 5, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 24½ Pine-st., room No. 2; or JOHN F. GREEN, No. 130 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859. THOMAS GEORGE, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 13 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 70x40 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz.: one 16 feet in diameter, and the other 20 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 36 in. bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 2 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 30 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $4 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land, the farm and premises of William F. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made known at the day of sale. RICHARD ROBERTSON, ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE, Executors.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot northeast corner of 36th-st. and Lexington-av.; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 60 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to B. L. GUION, from 9 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn-Exchange Mills, foot of East 24th-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe *Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad.* Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 24 and 26 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 51 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 187 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession.

A small three-story brick on 50th-st., near 3d-av., $350.
A modern three-story brick on 39th-st., near 3d-av., $600.
A handsome three-story brick on 19th-st., near 2d-av., $750.
A large modern house on West 13th-st., $1,400.
A large three-story brick on Albion-place, $800.
A three-story brick, 3 rooms deep, on 12th-st., $1,000.
A first-class on Madison-av., near 30th-st., $1,800.
A very finely-furnished house on Laight-st., $1,500.
Two modern-furnished houses on 11th-st., $1,800.
A very nice furnished house on 37th-st., $1,300.
A modern furnished house on 21st-st., $2,000.
A fine furnished marble house on 23d-st., $1,800.
Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 109 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 52d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET—The large house corner of Broadway and Bond-st., containing about fifty rooms besides pantries and closets, well adapted to the purpose of a private hotel or large boarding-house. If not rented for such purpose before the 15th of January, the premises will be let in portions to suit applicants. Apply to E. PARMLY, No. 658 Broadway, entrance.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEAT three story brown-stone front house, No. 118 West 48th-st. The house is comfortable and in good condition. The furniture is in every respect complete, and suitable to the house. A lease of two years from next May will be given if required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

A FURNISHED 4-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let, with the exception of reception-room, which is used as an office. As the house is not fully furnished, it will be let at the nominal rent of $100 a month. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, stairways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A medium-sized house in a good neighborhood, not below 24th-st. nor above 33d-st., between 4th-av. and 9th-av. The house must be well built and finished, and the price moderate. If an object, all cash will be paid down. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, with immediate possession, for a private family; location must be central, and good. Apply at office No. 343 4th av.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! A GREAT REDUCTION. A GENERAL CLEARING OUT, In order to make room for SPRING GOODS. I am now determined to undersell ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT. I have now marked DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The ladies' attention is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. WM. BANTA, No. 257 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

FURS! FURS! FURS! By Royal Permission THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY, No. 54 BROADWAY, will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured FURS AT RETAIL, AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST, in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo. MARK J. KING, Manager, No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS! Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11. Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $16. AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY. Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $40. French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50. French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $3 50. And all other kind of furs at 25 per cent. less than at any hat or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING, Director.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without extraction. Old sets exchanged. Sixteen teeth, [illegible]. VINCENT W. HART, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 32 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as

RUSSIAN SABLE,	HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,	MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN,	FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,	
CAPES,	HALF CAPES,

VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS, Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.

Also, FANCY ROBES, Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE FURS.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, At 12 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, By catalogue, for cash, in lots to suit City and country trade and private buyers, a large assortment of furs, consisting in part of

Hudson Bay Sets, worth from	$15 to $300
Hudson Bay Mink Marten	20 to 200
Stone Marten	25 to 75
Fitch Marten	20 to 75
Siberian and French Squirrel	5 to 60

Also, a large assortment of French sable, ermine, opossum; French, American and Russian mink cloaks, cardinals, mantillas, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c.; various kinds and latest styles of fur gloves, capes, collars, &c., for gentlemen. Also, a full and complete assortment of children's furs, in sets complete, varying from $1 50 to $75 per set. Fine sleigh robes of bear, otter and other skins. The above is the balance of stock of the best manufacturer in the City, and was made expressly for Broadway trade. Every article will be guaranteed as represented on Catalogue. Goods will be on exhibition from 9 till 12 o'clock on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD At auction, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 32 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, head-ornament, bracelet, brooch and ear-rings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pins and finger-rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry, diamond, sapphire, ruby and other precious stones, frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enameled bracelets, brooches, superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond and ruby studs and sleeve-buttons, vest-chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf-pins, &c., &c.

Also, Ladies' diamond and enameled watches, hunting and open face; also, superb chronometers, duplex, double-time keepers, open-face watches of the finest class. The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee, No. 45 Platt-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) and TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesroom, No. 54 Cedar-st., a splendid assortment of elegant fancy goods, comprising several hundred lots of new and beautiful goods, adapted to the season, viz.: elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, rich silver-plated ware in great variety, all of the very best description; magnificent bronzes, of recent importation and most exquisite designs; splendid mantel clocks, in bronze ormolu, marble and gilt, rich papier mache goods, superb Parian ware, stereoscopes, &c., together with the largest and best variety of rich fancy goods offered this season. Catalogues now ready.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. VERY CHOICE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. EZRA LUDLOW, JR., Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, the balance of invoice of above goods, offered on 22d inst. The goods are first-class and fully guaranteed in every particular and buyers for the New Year festivities would do well to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.: The most splendid pair of fast and stylish horses ever offered for sale in this country, belonging to a well-known wealthy citizen leaving for Europe, warranted sound and perfect in every respect, kind in single and double harness, warranted free from trick, fault or blemish; they took the premium at the last fair; five and six years old, half-brothers, beautiful iron greys, and are a wonderful match, and trot together with great action in nearly three minutes. They cost the present owner $3,000, and will positively be sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder.

Also, a perfectly new set of double harness, made by Wood, Gibson & Co. Cost $120.

Also, a new buggy, top-wagon, with pole and shafts, made by C. Beardsley, and has been used but twice, and is in perfect order, and warranted. Cost recently $300.

A nearly new doctor's chaise, (low, on four wheels,) made by C. Beardsley, very little used, and in most excellent order.

Also, all the dress-blankets, hoods, robes, sheets, whips, &c., &c., of the best description. They can be examined early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable first-class furs, none others admitted into the sale, and all warranted as represented; in this stock of furs may be found the finest quality in the market, cases of real sable capes, muffs and cuffs, all of natural color; mink capes and other furs; they are all warranted natural colors, without exception, and made up in the best and neatest possible manner, for first-class sales; only can be seen on the morning of sale. Immediately after the furs, about 20,000 warranted Havana cigars, just received direct, all of the most desirable brands, and warranted genuine and of the finest quality. Also, 12 cases wines and liquors, for account of whom it may concern. All to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st.: Superb first-class engravings, books, &c., just received from an English house. They are the finest works we have ever offered to the public. Among them are proofs before letters, 122 plates Audubon's Birds, life size; also, engravings in frames; Lamb's Works, Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature, Milton's Prose Works, Halliwell's Shakespeare, Capt. Cook's Voyages, Knight's Pictorial England, Florentine Gallery, English Ornament Museum, Français Musée, Royal, 6 vols. folio, Charles Richardson's Dictionary, Smith's American History, and other works of equal merit.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARRELED FOWLING PIECES AND SHOT GUNS, ENGLISH WAITERS, TRAYS, &c.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, in salesroom No. 9 Pine-st., a fine invoice of French and English double and single barreled fowling pieces and shot guns, comprising 120 assorted, with steel barrels, flat and hollow ribbed, forward and back action locks, German silver mounted, &c.

Also, an invoice in variety of English waiters and trays, in sets and dozens.

Also, 30 doz. Stewart's patent door-springs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Also, an invoice of Duryea & Forsyth's platform scales, in good order. Catalogues at No. 9 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 30, (third day's sale,) and TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 31, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large and choice collection of superb Italian marbles, real artistic bronzes, clocks, statuary, articles of vertu, Bohemian cut glassware; French, China, Japan, Parian and silver-plated ware, surprises, cabas, reticules, toys, rich French China dinner and tea sets, liqueur sets, rosewood cabinets and writing desks, work-boxes, trays, ormolu inkstands, verdeau sets, colognes, decanters, liquor stands, jewel and card receivers, bronze figures, groups, medallions, coups, paper weights, &c. Also, thirty superb French clocks, in bronze, ormolu and marble. Buyers will find the above the most beautiful assortment we have offered this season.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, DEC. 30, AT 10½ o'clock, at their galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., oil paintings; sale of ancient oil paintings, some very choice and rare, being a collection of a connoisseur about leaving for Europe, who intends to sell them for whatever they may bring. They will be on exhibition the day before the sale, and parties wishing to purchase will find this an opportunity that rarely occurs. For description, see catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Market-st., genteel household furniture, a general assortment of Brussels, Ingrain, and velvet carpets, rosewood suite in blue and gold silk brocatel, pier mirrors, lace curtains, fine engravings, mahogany and black walnut furniture, oilcloths, oak extension dining table, do. chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters, and feather beds, pillows, China and glassware, &c. Sale without reserve.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS, BY H. PACK.—CLEARING-OUT SALE, TO-DAY, at No. 494 Broome-st., at 10½ o'clock, of furniture, tables, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, bookcases, office furniture, desks, tables and chairs, lounges, couches in reps, damask and enamel cloth. Store must be cleared out by 12 o'clock on Saturday. Sale without reserve. Two good stoves, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MACHINERY, STEEL, TOOLS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No. 132 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 283 and 285 West 24th-st., the machinery appertaining to a spring factory, shear, punch, hammer, testing and bending machines, shafting, pulleys, belting, &c. Also, new and old steel, coal, iron plate, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a small assortment of furniture remaining from previous sale, consisting of a various assortment of every article requisite for furnishing a first-class house; bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, hat-stands, couches, &c., &c.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 163 Broadway, near Liberty-st., FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M., fine furs, consisting of mink capes, muffs and cuffs, buffalo and prairie robes, children's furs and sundry goods.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 465 Canal-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large establishment. B. CARR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 29, P. M., in Clinton st., between President and Degraw sts., one pair of gold-bowed SPECTACLES; whoever has found them shall be liberally rewarded by returning them to Mrs. H. WORK, corner of President and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 28 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 28. For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address Box No. 981 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 230 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 16, Feb. 6 and April 4.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th av., New-York, will reopen after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

☞ CUT THIS OUT. ☜

Landscape Drawing and Monochromatic Painting, by which any person can learn to produce some of the most beautiful effects in nature and art, taught in ten easy lessons. Terms very moderate; materials furnished. Hours from 7 to 10 P. M. GEORGE W. EVERITT, No. 86 31st-st., New-York.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT REspectfully informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. M. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON; location elevated and healthy. Terms, from $150 to $200 a year. Fall Term reopened first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to JAS. BATES, Esq., American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 890 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM.—JANUARY 30 THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 202 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER would take a class in a private school on moderate terms. For an interview, &c., address TEACHER, No. 341 Pearl-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A FAMILY RESIDING in Brooklyn, having three children aged 12, 8 and 7 years, whom they intend to educate at home, desire the services of a lady daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, who is capable of teaching the English branches, French and music; an Old School Presbyterian preferred. Address, with references, stating salary per month required, G. G. S., Box No. 80 New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DEsires a reëngagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks very little English, would like to give lessons in French and mathematics, either in a school or a private family, for a moderate compensation. Address A. P., No. 137½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A young Ladies' Seminary in this City, to reside in the family. Preference given to a Protestant. Address, with references, E. L. S., Box No. 1,123, Post-office, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY, SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully, GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it. MRS. C. SYMONDS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WILLIAMSBURG, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HEADS.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL COMBINED.—The Phrenological Busts, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain fully developed. Would make an appropriate and acceptable present to any family, at a trifling cost. May be had at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL MEET SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. Mrs. M. A. W. JOHNSON, President.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

GREAT CURIOSITY—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE in Baltimore.

SPORTING.

INVALUABLE DOGS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Have not convenience to keep both—will sell either. One is Newfoundland and Mount St. Bernard, weighs 160 pounds; the other an English Bull, weighs 75 pounds; both young and active. Well trained for any purpose of protection or use. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 116 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturer. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 100 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE, OR THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipaedia, or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or [illegible] Co., Wholesale Agents, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUEKU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. Four times more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO, QUEKU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible], and all respectable druggists. FENFORD, PARK & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Guide and Counselor," is pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early indiscretion, as either sex, "should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES [illegible], No. 430 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 450 Broadway, [illegible] west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal*, Sept. [illegible] 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, treats an important class of diseases. Extreme cases of Constitutional Infection, Local Nervous Debility, (Spermatorrhea,) Varicocele and Stricture, skillfully treated. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 482 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided, for $5. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office, No. 482 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring surgery. From a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. R. C., M. D., is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health and disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 80th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 illustrated engravings. Price $1. The author's office for the successful French and London treatment of private diseases, &c., No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAIN BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drugstore, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have despaired of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Health and Private Consultation. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary modes of treatment for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and giving the only safe and infallible remedy for eradicating every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.—JOHN H. HUNT against PHILLIP CHURCH, Jr., Lewis Rousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. D16-law6wF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859. DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor. s9-law6mF.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $400,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. [illegible], 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 271 of the laws of 1857, and chapter 389 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 18, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if he considers it necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stove pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

Dec. 24, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the adjourned last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, at the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Grand Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses. Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 23 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 12 Centre-st. WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

Dec. 23, 1859.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, to settle business connected with the last triennial parade, respectfully request all parties having unpaid bills to present them to either of the undersigned on or before Jan. 6, 1860. JOHN BUCK, Pier No. 3 North River. THOS. LEAVY, Nos. 160 and 162 East 22d-st. EMILE MALHERBE, No. 691 Broadway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, MAYOR ELECT, in consequence of the late illness in his family, will omit receiving his friends on New-Year's day. GEORGE W. HINCHMAN, Second Marshal.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in the market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than [illegible] prices. Barrels, 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS of California Bonds, San Francisco City, and Sacramento City and County Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends. JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. Office of the American Gas Light Journal.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved [illegible] bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad [illegible] bearing date 1st January, 1840, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State reserved the power to redeem the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, [illegible] is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, [illegible] bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, [illegible] of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 28, [illegible] bearing date from 7th October [illegible] with a similar privilege reserved [illegible] to pay at the end of fifteen [illegible] notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day the interest will be paid thereon.
G. C. MOREHEAD, Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 8, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the [illegible] of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of such payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 3, 1836, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 3d day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.
Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 152, passed March 26, 1836, which became due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said third day of January 1860.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 46 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 20th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 20, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DURNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 27, 1859.
$50,000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 3d January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Nov. 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter, for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 183 BOWERY, New-York, Dec. 29, 1859.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 29, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 114 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 29d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phenix Bank in Hartford on and after Monday, Jan. 2. And will also be paid semi-annually thereafter, as it becomes due, at the same place, until further notice.
[illegible] A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE'S [illegible] Bonds due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE FIRST January, on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, [illegible] January, 1860,) at our office, No. 184 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY [illegible] Bonds, due 1st of January next, will be paid [illegible] BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER GILSEY, Accountant.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.—NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19, 1859.—NOTICE.—Holders of coupons on bonds issued by Municipality No. 2 of the City of New-Orleans to City Bank, Samuel Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jas. Fowler, for and by the Consolidated City to W. P. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the 2d January next, 1860, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the *Bank of America*, New-York, where they will be paid on demand on and after that date. EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., New-York, Dec. 29, 1859.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, DEC. [illegible], 1859.—NOTICE.—Holders of coupons number seven of the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in this City, are hereby notified that said coupons will be paid on demand at the counter of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, 1860.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 6, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3, 1860.
Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 26, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent. (2½) out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to the 5th of January. By order of the Board.
J. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND. — GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d day of January, 1860, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. F. W. MACY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 3d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1859.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY—DEC. 29, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the banking-house, on or after Jan. 5, 1860. By order of the Board of Directors. A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW DIRECT.
The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built screw-steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MEIKLEREID, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Saloon Cabin, $75; Forward Cabin, $60; Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodation for passengers. For passage, apply to
FRAS. MACDONALD & CO., No. 27 Broad-st.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$19 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	22 00
To Montgomery	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY,
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER,
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH,
will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
Passage, including stateroom and meals $7 50
These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.
The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FOWLE & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $24; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $19; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAVEMEYER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. F. MORRIS & CO.
No. 25 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacturers and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:20 and 11 A. M.; 3:15 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from depot corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:45 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, Dec. 19, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, *Chicago*, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 9:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 26, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:20 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;
Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;
Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.
Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS, No. 48 BROADWAY.
Retailed everywhere.

CHAMPAGNES.
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS.
Brandies, sherries, ports, old Irish and Scotch whisky, the choicest Bourbon, pure old Jamaica, from the London docks. Also, Havana cigars, sauces, cordials, &c., for sale, in large or small lots, by
G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.
"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 39 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation that will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 156 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT RETAIL.
By FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest prices. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the crowded houses and brilliant success attending the entire performances at this theatre they
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Fourth week of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Which increases in attraction each night.
To conclude with a
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Mr. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Music, Dances, Tricks, New Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.
AND A STAR CAST.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mr. Felix Featherly .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook .... Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots .... Mr. Walcot
Gentleman .... Mr. Oliver
Gardener .... Mr. Baker
Trap .... Mr. Pardee
Mrs. Featherly .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots .... Miss Floyd
Fanny .... Miss Tree
Cook .... Miss Carman
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude each evening with a celebrated Fairy Folly called KNOCKS AND NOSES.
With Dances, new Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.
Kabri (as originally played by him) .... Mr. Blake
Prince of Avignon .... Mr. Floyd
Nico .... Mr. Young
Huntsman .... Mr. Pardee
Mrs. Kabri .... Mrs. Walcot
Annabella (with Canne de Sabots) .... Miss Floyd
The Fairy Blanche .... Miss Reeves
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with KNOCKS AND NOSES.
A NEW COMEDY,
Just received from London, is in rehearsal, and will be produced immediately.
IMPORTANT DRAMATIC NOTICE.
THE NEW DRAMA
Forthcoming, is replete with interest, variety of character, plot, stirring and exciting situations and effects.
It is chiefly derived from the
Most popular and remarkable
FRENCH NOVEL OF THE DAY.
It has never before in any way been
DRAMATISED FOR THE ENGLISH STAGE.
It will be presented with entirely
NEW AND SUPERB SCENERY
and appointments, with
MUSIC COMPOSED EXPRESSLY,
and called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
The cast embracing the best talent of this
ACKNOWLEDGED GREAT COMPANY.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Places can be secured in advance.
The performance will terminate by 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
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THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
ZOE GOES HOME.
THE GRAVE OF PAUL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 30.
The popular Three-act Drama
The popular Three-act Drama
The popular Three-act Drama
Called
GREEN BUSHES,
GREEN BUSHES,
GREEN BUSHES,
GREEN BUSHES,
GREEN BUSHES,
will be presented with a cast
EMBRACING THE ENTIRE
STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
in her celebrated character of
MIAMI, THE HUNTRESS.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 30, and 31, will be produced the highly amusing comedy, written expressly for, and played only by Geo. Christy, called
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860.
During the piece will be presented a new scene, painted expressly for the occasion, representing the Pond in Central Park, and the great skating-match between Adolphus Highflyer and Augustus Truman—in which Peter takes a very prominent part, and shows his superiority in that graceful amusement.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character of PETER DAY. Other characters by the troupe.
For particulars, see programmes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, last grand afternoon performance. Doors open 1½; to commence at 2½.

FRENCH THEATRE.
MR. SAM. COWELL,
The Great Musical Comedian,
CREATES DELIGHT AND AMUSEMENT
IN OLD AND YOUNG.
He appears in six great character songs
EVERY NIGHT this week, at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission .... 25 cents.
Reserved Seats .... 50 cents.
Shortly, "The Day of the Last Octoroon."

BOWERY THEATRE.
ALLEN & BONIFACE .... Lessees
T. W. MEIGHAN .... Acting Manager
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1859,
Commencing with Morford's drama of
SANTA CLAUS.
After which, A GOOD NATURED GENTLEMAN.
Followed by A COLORED PRESIDENT.
To conclude with JACK SHEPPARD.
THREE JACKS AND THREE BLUESKINS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 30,
The performance will commence with the drama entitled
TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Followed by PADDY CAREY
and STATE SECRETS.

MORRISANIA.—MISS MARIA BRAINERD.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GRAND CONCERT.
MISS MARIA BRAINERD.
MORRISANIA HALL. TO-NIGHT.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR OPERATIC Entertainments, Hope Chapel, Broadway.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock—NEVER DESPAIR—OLIVEIRA. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—HOME, SWEET HOME—SIMON THE CELLARER.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (last in New-York,)—LOVE IS BLIND—OLIVEIRA. NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND—H. Russell's DREAM OF THE REVELER.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 2, at Williamsburgh. NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—SENOR OLIVEIRA. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—SIMON THE CELLARER.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—COURTSHIP OF 1840—SENOR OLIVEIRA. LOVE'S LABOR LOST—SIMON THE CELLARER.
Seats secured in advance, and at the usual places in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, without extra charge.
Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50c.; other seats 25c.

DRAYTON PARLOR OPERA HALL.
CALDECOTT & HEIST & BERGK'S ZOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.—This novel and interesting exhibition, illustrated by magnificent Panoramic Views, descriptive of African scenery, with lecture and scenes by living characters in native costume, illustrative of African savage life, will open at DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL, Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, commencing at 7½. Doors open 6¾. Reserved seats can be secured at the Box Office from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M.
A. T. CALDECOTT (traveling companion of Dr. Livingstone,) Lecturer to the entertainment. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

"THE" ATTRACTION OF THE HOLIDAYS, (provided the clerk of the weather so decides,) will undoubtedly be the skating at the Central Park. You will find everything necessary to enable you to join in the sport at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM in boundless variety.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 238 Broadway.

DU CHAILLU'S INTERESTING AFRICAN collection of specimens of Natural History, containing the gigantic Gorilla, and the Koolo-Kamba, and other large Apes, with their skeletons; and many other animals, birds and natural curiosities, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI'S
Last appearance.
Prior to the departure of the company for Boston, to-morrow.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $[illegible]; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Ticket offices—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 19 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Last night of the Opera.
Last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
When will be presented Mozart's
DON GIOVANNI.
Mme. GAZZANIGA .... Donna Anna
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI .... Zerlina
Mme. STRAKOSCH .... Donna Elvira
Sig. STIGELLI .... Ottavio
Sig. FERRI .... Don Giovanni
Sig. JUNCA .... Leporello
Sig. AMODIO .... Masetto
Sig. [illegible] .... Commendatore
NOTICE.—In consequence of the early departure of the Boston steamboat,
NO MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN TO-MORROW.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
DR. VAN ZANT'S CHURCH,
9th-st., one door from Broadway,
IS THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Many of our eminent divines have publicly recommended it from the pulpit.
It has received the sanction of the entire Clergy and Ministers of the Gospel of every
SECT AND CREED.
Here may the "Ancient Fraternity" receive the instruction in its silent teaching, that has for tens of centuries cemented
THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD.
This magnificent model was built in California after the most reliable authorities, the Holy Bible, Josephus and other ancient Jewish history,
AT A COST OF $20,000.
THERE ARE
800 FIGURES,
Arranged in the original costume of that period.
The greater portion of the ornamental work is of pure California gold, while the floors are of beautiful workmanship laid in correct mosaic.
THE COURT OF ISRAEL,
THE COURT OF PRIESTS,
THE COURT OF WOMEN,
AND THE HOLY OF HOLIES,
THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICK,
THE BRAZEN LAVER,
THE BRAZEN ALTAR,
THE TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD,
THE BRAZEN SEA,
THE CHERUBIM,
AND THE ARK,
Are faithfully portrayed.
IN THE EVENING
THE TEMPLE WILL BE ILLUMINATED
BY 600 GAS BURNERS,
Lighted by Gardiner's system of electricity.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Lectures daily at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., by Rev. J. S. Green, A. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and day schools.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1859.
GREAT CROWDS.
GREAT CROWDS.
GREAT CROWDS,
and
DAILY INCREASING,
to witness the new adaptation of the
GREAT EASTERN ROMANCE,
entitled
ALADDIN!
ALADDIN!
ALADDIN!
ALADDIN!
Or,
THE WONDERFUL LAMP!
THE WONDERFUL LAMP!
THE WONDERFUL LAMP!
THE WONDERFUL LAMP!
To accommodate amusement seekers, and those who desire to witness the superb and gorgeous manner in which this great
ARABIAN NIGHTS' PICTURE
is represented, it will be
REPEATED TWICE TO-DAY,
at 3 o'clock, and again at 7½ o'clock.
For other pieces see programme of the day.
WAX FIGURES of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN.
TWO SPEARS from HARPER'S FERRY.
LINK of the SHACKLES that were cut by COPPIC and COOK. AUTOGRAPH LETTER from JOHN BROWN, a LIVING MARRIED SEAL, TWO MAMMOTH [illegible]. Can all be seen, together with the 850,000 curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet 13 cents extra.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., open EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Holiday all the week.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day. 150 LIVING SPECIMENS. Just added—Greatest living Curiosities in the World, A PAIR OF CHINESE MUSK DEER. (Only pair in America for 12 years.)
A grand Aquaria, or life Beneath the Waters; the laughter-provoking MALTESE JACK; pony PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO; GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL, and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.
N. B.—New Years day 3 performances, morning, afternoon and evening. Just arrived—PAIR CALIFORNIA DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 30, a beautiful display of EQUESTRIAN FEATS IN THE RING,
In which the whole company will appear.
To be followed by the national play of
HOME AND THE HOMELESS.
A tale of the South and the North.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT,
Previous to his departure for Havana.
POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1860,
AT
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
For this occasion he will be assisted by the most distinguished artists in the City.
Further particulars hereafter.
Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the principal Music stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON JAN. 2, 1860,
"WAUGH'S ITALIA,"
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
This charming
PANORAMA OF ITALY
Closes on Monday, Jan. 2.
NO TIME TO BE LOST—COME EARLY.
Open EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

GEO. L. BROWN'S "VIEW OF THE RUINS of TUSCULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO."
"OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 763 Broadway. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS PERFORM at Patterson, N. J., Dec. 28 to 31, (four evenings,) at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange and Rahway Jan. 2 to 7; and at New-Brunswick and Trenton Jan. 9 to 12, 1860.

FINE ARTS.

Will close for the Winter Season, Saturday, Dec. 31.
HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—ON VIEW and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER.
The finest work by this master in the United States.
THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.
Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by high class artists.
Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room [illegible].

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of H. P. WHITLOCK, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

LECTURES.

BERGEN POINT LECTURE COURSE.—The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered in the R. D. Church, Bergen Point, N. J., [illegible] EVENING, by Thomas D. Passe. Subject: Romance in *Real Life*, being the sequel to his former lecture on *The Real and the Ideal*. Lecture begins at 7:45 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BAYARD TAYLOR WILL LECTURE AT the Odeon, in Williamsburgh, TO-NIGHT, (Friday evening,) at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Life in the North*. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

PROF. MATTISON WILL LECTURE AT Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 205 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*My Way to Save the Union*.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE APPROACHING REMOVALS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The paragraphs which appeared in the newspapers yesterday, in relation to the changes which Mr. Wood proposes to make in the Mayor's office, created much excitement and considerable talking in the corridors of the City Hall. It is now stated by those who are in a position to be well informed, that Mr. J. M. Ayrs, Secretary, Mr. Henry Swan and one or two others, would be invited to resign in the office, if it is imagined, yet that Marshal W. H. Stevens' resignation would be accepted. This apparent confirmation of the rumor of the day caused, drew expressions of regret from many of all political parties who have business to do at the Mayor's office, which belongs to no committee, with Marshal Stevens. Mr. Stevens has now held the position of Marshal for nearly seven years. He has served one term under Mayor Westervelt, two terms under Mayor Wood, and one term under Mayor Tiemann.

THE STEAMER GRANADA.—This steamer, sunk at the Chambers-street fleet on Wednesday evening, remains afloat, the cause as at last accounts. Additional hoist have been got out to prevent her from taking off into deeper water, and yesterday all articles of furniture, bedding, &c., which could be reached, were removed. The severe cold and accumulating ice which covers portions of the vessel are very great obstacles to prosecuting the task of raising her. Lots assuming the arrangements were nearly completed, and as soon as the steam-pumps can be used, it is believed she will be raised without difficulty. Capt. McGowan, on finding the vessel in a sinking condition, secured all the side-ports closed, which will facilitate operations. The damage to vessel and cargo, and the expense of repairs, are estimated at about $30,000.

INTERESTING SCENES, YESTERDAY.—The children of Mrs. Willard's Female Industrial School for Girls" enjoyed an annual festival yesterday, in the School building, No. 359 Avenue A. Office to the liberal contributions of the friends of the school on the occasion of their recently paid for the benefit of the institution, and the room was tastefully decorated, and the entertainment well provided for. The festival exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars, and addresses by their friends. The children of the Third Street Industrial aim had a festival at their school-house, in Forbush-street, near Third-avenue, which afforded a great deal of pleasure, not only to the scholars themselves, but to the managers and visiting friends of the Institution.

THE HEALTH CONSERVATION.—Dr. J. C. JACKSON, at the Water Cure Establishment in Laight-street, last evening, discoursed upon the laws of life and health, with particularity as they relate to the use of alcohol as an article of diet. In recounting his own personal experience, he stated that he had not partaken of spirit for 12 years, had drunk neither beer nor coffee during that period, and that he had abstained from all condiments for nearly the same period, to the great advantage of his physical health. He eats but two meals a day, and endeavors to live so simply that, should he ever be on a desert island, he would not be sorry, or would even wish to be without it. The audience, which was composed of a mixed assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, male and female, filled the hall, and manifested the liveliest interest in the address.

ICE.—Large quantities of ice have formed during the last three days and nights, upon the flats, and along the shores of the Bay. These masses are freed from the shores by the rising tide, and the ebb carries them down the Bay, rendering it a difficult task for vessels to pass up or down without the aid of steam. In the effort to board the steamer *Argo*, as she passed the Neck Station at Sandy Hook, Mr. FRANZIL, the new boatman at that point, became involved in the floating masses of ice, and came near perishing. He only reached the shore after both hands had been badly frost-bitten.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY LEASES AGAIN POSTPONED.—The Brooklyn Ferry leases now held by the Union Ferry Company, were advertised to be sold yesterday. When the times were fixed for the sale, on the occasion of the previous postponement, it was thought that a decision on the motion for an injunction would have been given, but as it had not been received yesterday, the Comptroller determined upon another postponement until the 10th of January.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—The Union Club No. 1 of the City of New-York was organized on Wednesday evening last, on the platform of the Union League, by the election of JOHN RAPHAY Jr., for President, JOHN D. VOSS, Vice President; DENNIS E. MARTIN, Treasurer; and Mr. [illegible], Secretary. The objects of the Union League are set forth by its declaration of principles, which is published elsewhere.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, who recently elected Rector of the Church of the Ascension, was installed yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The attendance of laity and clergymen was large.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SARAH RAMSBURY, a little girl, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 167 West Thirty-fifth-street, from injuries received on Wednesday evening by her clothes having ignited at a grate. The child was alone in the room when the accident occurred. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

About a week ago Mrs. KEUZ, a lady 45 years of age, residing in Gouverneur-street, received such serious burns, in consequence of her dress coming in contact with a stove, that she died yesterday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Two men, who gave their names as Egan and Biles, were arrested last evening, on a charge of having swindled different merchants out of various amounts. They are charged with purchasing goods, and with offering in payment for them forged checks of short stable the amount of the bills, thus securing the merchandise, and the balance in money. One of them, it is said, went to Mr. White, the hatter, and purchased two hats, tendering in exchange a check for $25 on the banking-house of Messrs. Clapp & Brothers, Broadway. Mr. White sent his clerk to the house in question, but he was informed that business hours were over, and that if he would return the next day the check would be cashed. On this information the balance was handed to the customer, but on presentation the next day, the paper was found to be worthless. When Egan and Biles were searched, memoranda were found on them of the names of the different parties whom they had succeeded in swindling. Among them was Mr. White, Mr. De Graff of 387E. Mr. Brooks of 417, and others of minor amounts.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

About two weeks ago a Mrs. Hunt, of Rye, Westchester County, had her pocket picked of $250, at the store of Uhedell, Patrson & Lake, on Broadway. Detective Philip Farley took the matter in charge, and yesterday succeeded in arresting a woman named Margaret Lee, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. During the afternoon she was confronted by Mrs. Hunt, who identified her as the person whom she saw near her in the store at the time. She was accordingly locked up to answer.

American Ships and Ship-Building.

LECTURE BY HON. JOHN M'LEOD MURPHY.

Pursuant to an invitation, signed by Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Gen. FOSTER, Commodore VANDERBILT, Assemy BRADY, HENRY GRINNELL and other prominent citizens, Hon. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, Senator elect to the State Legislature, last night delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall on the subject of "American Ships and Ship-Building." The Hall will hold about three hundred and fifty people, and it was crowded, many ladies being among the audience. The lecturer commenced by stating that his subject was so wide-spread and comprehensive that he could only make but a fillipot contract with it. If we analyze the salient points of the naval architecture of the best American ships, we find that they are these: 1st, Safety; 2d, Capacity; 3d, Speed. The perfection and the beauty of American models have always challenged the admiration of the world, while for speed they have won equal renown. In admirable terms, Mr. MURPHY proceeded to describe the merits of different vessels, and to illustrate the mode of modeling and building. He highly eulogized the late Donald McKay, one of whose plans, in marvel of architecture, was hastily conceived, so to fashion a ship that in case of wreck she would go to the bottom with her head on, and be saved from breaking to pieces. The name of Donald will always live with honor in America. Had his life been spared he would have won the highest honors. [Applause.]

Alluding, at present, to ocean steamers, Mr. MURPHY said that in June, 1819, the steamer Savannah successfully demonstrated the possibility of crossing the ocean by steam. She was built by HICKNEY & CRESCENT, at the Novelty Iron Works, and differed much from steamships now a-days, her wheels being unprotected by guards. In those Union-saving days, the Savannah fully represented the talent of Southern builders, and the enterprise of Southern merchants. [Applause.]

Up to 1810 a wooden model of a ship was unknown in this City, all vessels being built from designs on paper. The first model was made by CHARLES BRYAN, with the assistance of Dr. THOMAS, To HENRY BRYAN, the father of naval architecture in this country, we are indebted for that style of ship building which is purely American. To HENRY and FOSTER America owes a debt never to be paid. [Applause.] Mr. MURPHY proceeded to give a sketch of BRYAN's life, from the time that he worked as a boat-builder's shop, in Dover-street, for $1 25 a day (till he died in Constantinople in 1836. He gave to this country that naval supremacy which is acknowledged over the civilized world. In the war of 1812, he contracted with the United States Government to construct gun-ships for the Lakes, and his fame is thus linked with that of PERRY and MACDONOUGH.

The first steamship built in this country was the Germantown, in 1807, by CHARLES BRYAN. The speed of steamships in 1816 and 1819 may be judged of from the fact that the Savannah, first vessel of them, [illegible] Twenty-four hours from Savannah, beat some of Mr. Sears's proceedings. Very late intelligence. CORNELIUS BRYAN's first essay in New-York was a pilot-boat, and to him is owing the rise of that useful class of vessels. Our ferry-boats we owe to R. L. STEVENS and his contemporaries. The City of Brooklyn, alone, has been built up by the ferry-boats. It was only a village before. Its importance has been made by the application of steam to ferry-boats.

It was not unreasonable, the lecturer thought, to predict that boats would soon be built that would run 25 miles an hour.

Apropos of the Great Eastern, Mr. MURPHY considered her the saddest failure of all commercial and mechanical speculations, and he was sorry she was so. He had reason to know that our mechanics mingled their condemnation of her with very great regret. There were many reasons why she must prove a failure. The time allowed for her in port would not be sufficient for her to take in freight and get a complement of passengers. A smaller vessel would make the voyage while she was filling. She is also a failure in her model. Her draft of water is too much. Each cubic foot of water would strike her sides with a resistance of sixty-four pounds. The resistance of wind against her sides was twenty pounds to the square inch. She is wanting in strength, and cannot work the side wheels and screw with equal speed. That "irreconcilable conflict" (laughter) opened up some interesting mechanical questions regarding the possible remedy. If anything could be done, it would be the taking away the screw, and applying the whole steam force to the wheels alone, if, indeed, the paddles were strong enough to resist the pressure of the accumulated steam. But there were still radical defects in her model, which defied all correction. A larger ship would yet be built in this country, but her keel would not be laid till it was clearly shown that she could be made to pay.

Iron steamships are not, it would appear, favorites with Mr. MURPHY. While casually we consume iron coal in our steamships than either England or France do in theirs, the credit of our vessels cannot compare with that of England. In that country the officers are retained in one ship, so that they get a perfect familiarity with her; with us, too often, Captain and crew come on board together.

The lecturer glowingly eulogized the artisans and mechanics of our ship-yards. There may be found there men of intelligence, physical endurance and steady habits, who must challenge admiration. (Applause.) Men who know that the greatness of the nation depends much, very much, on their strong arms and steady eyes. Nor were the merchants of the country to be forgotten. Their patriotism and liberality in encouraging ship-building were great. It was to be regretted that the Government of the United States had not established a school of instruction for youth in naval architecture,—an institution which should, in its devotion to art, be free from all political influences. Nobody who loves Art would insult the artist of the Heart of the Andes, or of the Greek Slave, by asking what ticket they voted, or to what political body they belonged.

Mr. MURPHY gave an interesting account of his early connection with the sea; his love of the works of FALCONER, DIBDIN and Capt. BASIL HALL, and after the recitation of a nautical poem, concluded a lecture which was listened to with great interest, and which was continually interrupted with hearty applause.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Six First-class Warehouses Destroyed with their Contents—Tenement Houses Burned to the Ground—Loss $500,000.

The City was visited by a conflagration yesterday, which in its extent surpasses any that has occurred since the great fire in the Winter of 1845, and by which not less than half a million dollars' worth of property has been consumed. About 4½ o'clock a German woman, living in Ann-street, observed flames issuing from the second story windows of the building No. 53 Ann-street, occupied by Messrs. BLACK, GRAMM & Co. as a manufactory of gilt mouldings for looking-glass frames. An alarm was raised which met with a ready response from the Fire Department, several Companies of which are stationed in the neighborhood. The intense cold, however—the thermometer at this time having been at 7° below zero—seriously retarded the effective operation of the firemen, and it was not until much time had been spent in thawing out the hydrants, which were found to be frozen up, by means of fires banked around them, that any water could be obtained. Meantime, with this unfortunate state of affairs in their favor, the flames had rapidly attained headway, and in less than an hour the structure in which the conflagration had originated, extending from Beekman to Ann-street, was completely destroyed. Thence the fire communicated to the buildings adjoining on either side, and a range of tall warehouses, having a front of 125 feet on Beekman-street, and extending through the block to Ann-street, became a mass of smoking ruins before the flames could be subjugated. Unfortunately, the destruction of property was not confined to this block. Leaping across Ann-street, the fire swept through to the rear of several stores in Fulton-street, destroying the intermediate buildings, when happily its further progress was arrested. Its origin has not been ascertained.

We append in detail a list of the buildings destroyed, with such particulars as have as yet been ascertained:

ON BEEKMAN-STREET.

No. 53.—The picture-frame manufactory of Messrs. BLACK, GRAMM & Co. Loss on stock and tools, about $40,000, upon which an insurance of $31,000 had been effected in the following Companies:

American	$3,000	North American	$2,000
Brooklyn	3,000	North River	2,000
Commercial	2,000	Pacific	2,000
Hamilton	3,000	Rutgers	2,000
Long Island	2,000	St. Nicholas	2,000
Manhattan	2,000	North Western	3,000
New-York Fire and Marine	3,000	Total	$31,000

There were a large number of workmen employed in the establishment, all of whom lost their tools, worth from $50 to $100 a set, and valued in the aggregate at $6,000.

No. 55.—The paper and rag warehouse of BUTLEY, BAR. & Co. Loss estimated at $80,000. Insured in City companies for $72,500. As the policies are contained in the iron safe which yet remains in the ruins, a correct list of the names of the companies cannot be given.

No. 57.—The paper warehouse of CYRUS W. FIELD & Co. Loss estimated at $100,000, upon which there was an insurance of $60,000, as follows:

Market	$5,000	Commercial	$5,000
Howard	5,000	City of Hartford	5,000
Continental	5,000	Charter Oak, Hartford	5,000
Equitable	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
National	5,000	City of New-Haven	5,000
Peter Cooper	5,000	Western, Pittsfield	5,000
Beekman	5,000	Mass	5,000
Hartford, Conn	5,000	Conway, N. H	5,000
Phœnix, Conn	5,000	Total	$60,000

Messrs. FIELD & Co. were on the eve of removing their warehouse to No. 95 John-street, where in future they will transact business. The buildings Nos. 53, 55 and 57 were owned by Mr. WARNELL, and formed a part of the Wyman and Endicott estate. They were new, and each was valued at $30,000. An insurance of $45,000, in the following-named companies, had been made upon them:

Knickerbocker	$15,000	Bowery	5,000
United States	15,000	National	7,000
Total			$45,000

No. 59.—The first floor was occupied by R. H. HARNOCK & Co., wholesale druggists; estimated loss on stock, $20,000; said to be fully insured. In the four stories above the very extensive lithographing business of EMBERT & Co. was transacted. Their loss is said to be between $20,000 and $30,000. Upon their premises were a valuable lot of stones, part of which were owned by the Government of the United States. The building was worth $30,000—whether insured or not was not ascertained.

No. 61.—This building is at the corner of Gold-street. It sustained damage to the extent of $1,000. Messrs. NASON & SONS, iron-pipe manufacturers and gas-fitters, did business on the first and second floors. Their stock was damaged by water to the amount of $10,000. They were insured in the following-named companies.

Commercial	$5,000	Washington	$5,000
Lenox	5,000	Market	5,000
Merchants	5,000	Rutgers	2,500
Atlantic	5,000	Columbia	2,500

The printing-office of HORACE S. TAYLOR was in the upper part of the building. Loss by water, $500.

No. 51.—A three-story building, the first floor of which was occupied by NEHEMIAH DOAT as a tailor's shop. Loss, $2,000; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas and Hamilton Insurance Companies. In the rear was the locksmith and machine-shop of DUNCAN, WEST & Co., who lost about $1,000 worth of stock. EDSON & Co., perfumers, occupied the second and third floors; they sustained a loss of $2,000, said to be insured. The building was valued at $6,000.

No. 43.—The Station-house of the Second Precinct Police; damaged about $500. The rear extension of No. 47 was injured by a falling wall to the extent of about $500.

ON ANN-STREET.

No. 61.—Four-story brick building, occupied by BLACK, GRAMM & Co.; totally destroyed; valued at $10,000.

No. 72.—A brick building, occupied by Mr. McFEE as a packing-box factory. Loss on stock, $3,000. The building belongs to the Wyndel estate; loss about $5,000.

No. 68.—The dwelling of JOHN NIVEN, a Second Precinct Policeman; a part of his furniture was saved; loss $300—uninsured. Mr. CRAIG also lived in the building. He lost $600 worth of furniture, and was not insured. Mr. J. R. SIMONS, a manufacturing jeweler, also had his workshop here. He sustained a loss of $1,500 in stock, upon which an insurance of $1,000 in the North River Insurance Company had been made. The building was valued at $5,000.

No. 66.—A tenement-house, occupied by a number of poor families, who lost all their furniture, worth in the aggregate $6,000, and upon which there was no insurance.

No. 60.—The "Harrison Shades," a porter-house kept by WM. J. HARRISON. Loss about $1,500. Insured in the Citizens' Company. A portion of the building was used as a billiard table manufactory. Loss about $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Artisans' Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. COZZENS, and was worth about $6,000.

No. 62.—The brick building at the corner of Gold-street, the basement of which was occupied by JOHN BRADY, dealer in rags and paper. Loss, $600. Insured in the Hamilton Company for $400. The upper floors of the building were occupied for various business purposes. A loss of about $1,200 in stock was sustained. The structure itself was damaged to the extent of $4,000.

ON FULTON-STREET.

The tenement of building No. 45 Fulton-street was crushed in by a falling wall. ISAAC AVERY, manufacturer of stables, was the occupant. He took about $550 worth of stock, upon which he had an insurance of $2,000 in the North River Company. $400 will cover the damage to the building.

No. 47 Fulton-street took fire in the rear several times, but was subdued by the firemen. The first floor and basement were in the occupancy of EDWARD BAACK, dealer in musical instruments. His stock was removed by the Insurance patrol. His loss in stock remounts to $2,000. He was insured for $23,500. G. A. Parmly's metallic sign was on the second floor. His stock was slightly damaged. KEYNOR & Co., printers, were also on the same floor; $300 will cover the damage their stock sustained. They were both insured. A. WHITEHOUSE, a lithographer on the floor above, lost about $500, and was not insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $600, and was insured. The rear of building No. 53 Fulton-street was also injured; $200 will probably cover the damage.

The firemen labored at the ruins until a late hour in the afternoon, when an order was given for them to leave the ground, excepting only a sufficient force to play upon the still smoking ruins and prevent the fire from again breaking out. The steam fire-engines "Manhattan" and "Niagara" did effective service, notwithstanding it was a difficult matter to supply them with water. The fire would probably have ravaged the whole block had it not been for the efficiency of these machines.

Soon after the fire broke out, the members of Engine Company No. 4 had to desert their machine, stationed in Ann-street, which is an exceedingly narrow thoroughfare, they were playing upon the fire when the doors of No. 79 were forced. This made the heat so intense that the firemen were obliged to abandon the engine. Efforts were subsequently made to get it out, but without success, and several hose were appropriated in the endeavor. As the wall of the building fell and the heads of the firemen escaped the bricks but by a few inches. The engine now lies wrecked, and almost hidden by the superincumbent mass of bricks.

The bitter coldness of the day made the duties of the firemen and the Police very arduous. The long stretches of hose which lay in every direction for many blocks around the scene of the conflagration were encased in ice, and required constant watching to prevent them from bursting. The spray from the leaking hose, falling upon the coats of the men, congealed, and made the wearers present a very peculiar appearance, while pendant icicles from mustaches and beards, served to add to their general grotesqueness.

The firemen did not lack for creature comforts. The numerous bar-rooms and dining-saloons in the neighborhood must have been nearly depleted of their contents by nightfall. These refreshments were partaken of in the streets as well as in the houses.

Crowds of spectators visited the fire during the day. A strong police force, however, under the command of Deputy Captain [illegible], preserved most excellent order, and prevented any encroachment of mere idlers within the lines.

The following dispatches were received by Mayor TIEMANN very soon after it was known in Philadelphia that a large fire was raging here:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York

I have just learned that a conflagration is now raging in your City. Can our Fire Department be of service? If so, telegraph immediately.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

The Philadelphia Hose and Steam Engine Company is ready. And will come at your word.

C. THERE MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29.

For the Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Hope Hose Steam Engine is at your service, and can be ready at a moment's notice.

E. R. FETO.

To the above Mayor TIEMANN replied:

To the Mayor of Philadelphia:

Many thanks for your kind offer, but the fire is out.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

To the others he sent:

The fire is nearly subdued. Many thanks for your kind offer.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mr. WILLIAM H. GATHERS, the agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was consulted by the Philadelphia companies, and he promptly offered to send on the engines and men either by a special train or by one of the regular lines.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the upper floor of the four-story brick building No. 44 Vesey-street, occupied by CHARLES DAVIS and family, and as a manufactory of hoop skirts. The fire originated from some of the trimming used becoming ignited from the stove. Mr. DAVIS' loss is about $300—no insurance. The third floor was occupied by KOLB & BARNON, mantilla makers. Loss about $100; insured. ELTEKEN & BAERNSES, cigar dealers, also occupied a room on the same floor. The damage to their stock was about $50. The first and second floors, together with the basement, is occupied by BARRETT & OWEN, commission merchants and dealers in paper, twine and cordage. Their loss is about $300, principally by water; insured for $16,000 in City Companies. The building is owned by a Mr. ALLEN. The damage to it was about $500, said to be insured.

Engine No. 6, while going down Chatham-street on its way to the fire, ran into a car, crushed through its side and broke the leg of one of the passengers.

ARTISTIC MATTERS.

Like business, fashion and music, the pictorial art in New-York has now attained the development of a double season. Once upon a time, and that not so very long ago that the least naturalized citizen among us may not recall it, we used to look for our apocalypse of art in the merry month of May. The painters came in with the preachers, the Academy of Design and the "Anniversaries" combining to mark the decidence of Winter with its gayeties—and gently smoothing the way of the "world" from the last social ecstacies of Easter, onward to the intense vivacity of Midsummer and the watering-places. If now and then a stray work of art befel us in the Autumn, the event made but a moment's ripple in the regular tide of theatricals, literature and dinner-parties. An infinitesimal number of connoisseurs would turn aside from Broadway to scan the accident with hollowed hands about their critic eyes; a few amateurs would lavish adjectives upon their open-mouthed friends at the Club anent the matter; and the inevitable rustling ladies in silk who always appear at every imaginable sort of daylight spectacle, would sweep into the show-rooms of SOMAS or WILLIAMS & STEVENS or GOUPIL, do a little delight and a good deal of talk, and then, with half-a-dozen more or less enthusiastic obituaries in the corners of the newspapers, the phenomenon would fade away—be engraved by subscription, and forthwith forever forgotten.

All this we have changed and are changing. Art has taken a recognized rank among the great interests of the great City, and the establishment of one or two grand galleries of painting, permanently to open to the public, and worthy to be classed with the museums of the European capitals, has ceased to be a wild dream of the future, and will at no distant day, we doubt not, become a practical subject for practical speculation and action. Already we have a "Fall season" of pictures, and the "stranger within our gates" may even find himself somewhat embarrassed to-day by the variety of forms and the multiplicity of places in which the Spirit of Beauty appeals to his attention. We have with us, always, the treasures of several handsome private collections, which, so honorably to their owners, have been thrown open to general inspection during the last two years; and the *ateliers* of our resident artists, in which there is so much to be seen and studied; and two or three galleries, *Mr. BRYAN's, the International, and Dusseldorf*, which have Summered and Wintered us so long and so cosmopolitanly; and the perpetual kaleidoscope of the print-shops, and the now regularly established exhibitions of French and English Art, which are to be reciprocated, as we are glad to learn, by a regular exhibition of American paintings in London.

We have made so much progress, indeed, that any really fine picture is quite as sure of attracting public attention by its own merits now as a new drama or a new novel. Witness the brilliant reception of Mr. CHURCH's "Heart of the Andes," now astonishing the Athenians of New-England, and Mr. PAGE's "Venus," now exciting the gaiety Philadelphians; and Mr. WEIR's historical painting of "Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis," painted for the State of Maryland, and admired here on its way to its destination, at Mr. PARKER's Rooms, No. 763 Broadway.

Still another American artist is now "speaking his mind" at the same place, Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, who after twenty years' residence in Italy has brought the sky of the Apennines and the spirit of the Campagna back with him to his native land. It is a curious thing to pass from Broadway into the presence of Mr. BROWN's *Italian Gallery*. You leave the clear crisp American atmosphere to find yourself, in a moment, gazing with the artist into the hazy, dreamy vistas of the Italian air. Mr. BROWN's chief technical merit is his marvellous mastery of details, which he pursues with the untiring affection of a mediæval German sculptor; but he has a genuine feeling, too, for distance and atmospheric effect, and a ripe, vigorous sense of color. His pencil drawings are simply amazing in point of patient fidelity. If he were an animated photographic machine he could hardly be more impartially minute in his study and treatment of rocks and foliage. The amateurs of a bolder and more imaginative art will find things worth noting too at these rooms of Mr. PARKER, particularly in a most brilliant and truthful sunset picture by Mr. GEORGE INNESS, of whose masterly powers as a colorist we have had so adequate previous expression. The simplicity and (though we detest the much-abused word) the earnestness of this composition cannot be too highly praised. A still, smooth stream goes winding through the rich levels of a meadow-land; the waters and the land, the tranquil sleepy of trees which intervene between the spectator of the scene, the breeding atmosphere, are all treated with a glory of light not more intense than 40 Overhead, range above range, the multitudinous cloudlets glow with a thousand shades and tones of the one dominant purpling color of the hour. To feel the full truth and power of this case existing, one needs to know the river scenery of New-England and New-York by heart. Those by whom that dear chapter in the book of Nature has not yet been read, may learn from this transcript how much they have still to enjoy.

But our native artists have not the whole field to themselves. At the rooms of Mr. HARSNIES, No. 12 in the University Building, a rare collection of late works from the best easels of France and England is displayed with a skilful coquetry of draperies and upholstery which abundantly argues the artistic knowledge of the possessor. Mr. HARSNIES's name is familiar to all the picture-buyers of America as an indefatigable mapper up of by no means "unconsidered trifles" in all the *ateliers* of London and Paris. He has with him now decidedly the finest Gainsborough ever seen on this side of the water. The "Woodcutter's Daughter" is a master-piece of modelling and treatment. It is full of "mannerism," but of the mannerism of a really great painter; and it breathes it so very spirit of a long ago in a rural English nook. It is indeed an idyl, as complete in its way as the most picturesque verses of GRAY's Elegy, and it would be hard to find a better illustration of English art as our fathers understood and felt it half a century ago.

English landscape is well represented now at Mr. HARSNIES's rooms; one of his Cooperts *especially deserving* and *rewarding* attention. A miraculous man-storm by WINCHESTER, some charming little cabinet histories of domestic life and feeling by FRANK and GERMANIS; a sketch, full of "thinks-like feeling," by ANY SCHEFFER; a very powerful domestic picture, painted with a firm and nervous brush, by STEVENS; an eloquent female figure by HAYS, wonderful for vigor of design, truth of feature and "weird wickedness" of expression; and several "bits of nature" from the fertile pencil of TAVERN, are but some of the attractions of this most agreeable little morning lounge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 29.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81	103		1 Erie Railroad		31½
16,000 Virginia 6s	94½	60	do		31⅝
2,000 Va. 6s Bler. Bs	62½	100	do		32
10,000 Missouri 6s	89½	54	Cleve. & Tol R'd		102
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	40	Mill. & Mus. R'd		35
4,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	93	23	Nor. & Wor. R		48
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs	75	100	do		48
2,000 E.R.2d mg.int.s	60	100	Reading Railroad		44½
2,000 E.R.2d mg.int.s	62	300	do		44⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86	600	do		44⅞
2,000 M.C.R.4 per cent. 1st mg.S.F.C.Bs	69	200	do		45
2,000 H.Riv.R.1st mg.	100	100	do		45
5,000 Clev.&T.S.F.Bs	61	100	do		45
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	70½	50	do		45
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	95½	50	do		45
1150 do	75½	100	do		45
100 do	75½	600	Illinois Cen. R.		67
100 do	75½	250	do		66½
500 do	75½	100	do		66½
100 do	75½	200	do		67½
100 do	75½	200	Cal. & Chic. R.		84½
100 do	75½	600	do		84½
300 do	75½	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		67
100 do	75½	50	do		67½
400 do	75½	20	Ocean Bank		91½
1100 do	75½	10	Im'ters & Trs. Bk		113

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '71	100¾	100	Reading R.		45
2,000 Missouri S. 6s	89½	100	do		45
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	70	100	do		45½
1,000 Erie 3d M. B.	75	100	do		45½
10,000 E. R. 4th M. S.	61	20	Erie Railroad		31½
3,000 E. R. Ch. Bs '62	58	100	do		31⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	86½	100	Panama R.		128
3 Pac. Mail St. Co.	76½	100	do		127½
225 N. Y. Cent. R.	80 75½	50	do		127½
50 do	75½	100	do		127½
200 do	75½	50	do	815	127½
100 do	100 75½	100	Cal. & Chi. R.		84
200 do	75½	100	do		84
100 do	100 75½	100	do	810	84½
17 M. S. & N. I. S.	21	50	Chi. & R. I. R.		67
100 Ill. Central R.	67½	100	do		67 67½

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified an award of 75 ⅌ cent., instead of 50 ⅌ cent., to the New-York bidders for the 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills. The notice comes unexpectedly and without explanation, and if no other bids have been thrown out for informality or other cause, the total awards would seem to be about $4,500,000, instead of $3,000,000. That the Secretary will soon require all of this, is quite probable, and he may have deemed it mutually agreeable to avail of the offers opened on Tuesday to increase the issue at once and to the parties who then bid for more than the basis of three millions would have given them. We presume that if the arrangement is not agreeable, the Secretary or the Sub-Treasurer in this City will have little difficulty in placing a corresponding sum to the amount objected to by private negotiation at the same rate of interest, as they have done before soon after a public award.

The call for Money to-day among the Brokers shows a good degree of activity at 6 ⅌ cent., and in some instances 7 ⅌ cent. is paid on miscellaneous collateral. The Treasury bill negotiation temporarily increases the demand, though we understand the Department is in no want of the money this week, nor likely to be pressing for it next week, in the absence of the organization of the House of Representatives. Discounts continue quiet outside of Bank, most of the prime paper offered by regular dealers being taken at Bank. The Foreign Exchanges are unusually dull this week, and the disposition appears to be general to throw the remittances over New-Year's day. Standard bills on London, 109¼@¼; Paris, f.5.17½; Southern bills on England, 109@109¼; France, f.5.20@f.5.18¾. These terms are called almost nominal by some of the Brokers, the dullness of demand being very marked. The letters by the *Arago* speak of an easy and confident state of things in the London Money Market, and the coming year is looked to as one promising general trade prosperity and political quiet. The price of Money is 2½ ⅌ cent. In American Stocks there was some business doing in New-York Central 7 ⅌ cents., and in Erie Shares, the latter $14. The Scrip shares of the Illinois Central had receded to 59@58 ⅌ cent. The following is the latest report from the London Stock Exchange:

American Railways, &c., Dec. 8.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	94¾ to		
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct. red. 1875	75 to	80	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent. red. 1875	77 to	78	
Do., do., Pr. Land red. 1860	88 to	90	
Do., ⅌ $100 shares, $60 paid	43 to	46	dis. 42½ dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. con. '60.	60 to	80	
Do., 8 ⅌ cents, 1869	80 to	83	
Do., 8 ⅌ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82.	80 to	83	67
Do., ⅌ $100 shares	35 to	40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ⅌ c't. (sinking fund) 1862.	47 to	52	
Do., ⅌ $100 shares	5 to	10	
New-York Central, 6 ⅌ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84 to	85	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1864.	94 to	96	
Do., 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	64 to	66	
Do., ⅌ $100 shares	74 to	76	
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1883	64 to	66	65
Do., sinking fund, 1876	20 to	22	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	20 to	22	
Do., 7	20 to	22	
Do., ⅌ $100 shares	13 to	15	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ⅌ c't	90 to	92	91
Do., 2d mort. 6 ⅌ ct. sterl.	81 to	83	
Do., ⅌ $50 shares	35 to	40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ⅌ cent., 1880	82 to	86	
Do., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	72 to	76	
Do., ⅌ $50 shares	15 to	20	

The bills of the old Bank of New-York of the denomination of $2 have been counterfeited by the photographic process, and the counterfeits put into circulation. In the absence of the genuine bill to compare with, they are well calculated to deceive, particularly in the signatures. The coloring on the face of the bill is poorly executed and the paper of inferior quality.

The Stock Market manifests a considerable degree of firmness, considering the eagerness shown by the operators for the fall in New-York Central and some other of the Railway Shares to put out heavy contracts ahead. The same party were disposed to-day to use the temporary turn to activity in the Money Market, against a rise in prices. But the demand, nevertheless, at the Second Board was good and at steady prices, the buyers paying a more liberal difference than usual of late for options 30@60 days. The sales of *New-York Central were 7,000 or 8,000 Shares*, opening 75¼, and closing 75¾@¾ cash, and ⅝@¾ buyer 30@60 days. The prices of Galena and Rock Island at the close yesterday were maintained, with a moderate business in each. There was a further advance in Reading to 42 ⅌ cent., cash, and 42½ ⅌ cent. buyer 60 days, the orders to buy being principally from Philadelphia. The other Coal shares rather dull. Panama fell off to 127½@¾; Pacific Mail neglected by speculation, only a few shares offered or bid for at 76½ ⅌ cent. Erie shares $8 75; the Second Mortgages, 91; Convertibles, 29 ⅌ cent. The additional assents to the new organization of the Company inscribed to-day equal $700,000 or $800,000. Two more business days remain to complete the subscription. Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents. advanced to 86 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central Guaranteed Bonds ¾ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, and the Scrip shares fell to 57½ on the London quotation by the Canada. State Stocks quiet. The General Government is inclined at 94½ ⅌ cent